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Bombay, 19th October, 1892.

ICES!
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ICES!!!

PESTACHIO, VANILLA, and RASPBERRY Cream, Pineapple Water Ice, Wines, and SPIRITS of the best quality, WHOLESALE and RETAIL. FRENCH and ENGLISH Confectionery, CRYSTALLIZED Fruits, PASTRY every day fresh.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

GOLD WATCHES

BY
JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.
All Watches are Guaranteed Genuine Old
JAS. McCABE'S.

Gold, Crystal Glass, Open-Cased, Railway Shape. Small size, with Duplex Escapement. Price Rs. 450; Dome, Fusee and Chain, with Duplex movement. Price Rs. 600.

Gold Hunting Large Size, with Duplex Escapement, Price Rs. 800.

Gold Semi-Hunting, Extra Large size, Keyless, with Gold Dome Fusee and Chain. Price Rs. 850.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of SHIVSHANKER GOPALJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, lately residing at house No. 8, at Grant Road Station, without the Fort of Bombay, and carrying on business as a Merchant, at Nos. 23, 25 and 27, at Khan Bazar, in Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay, under the name and style of SHIVSHANKER GOPALJI; an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM and COMPANY, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent, verified by the declaration of WILLIAM TURLOUGH O'BRIEN, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Seventeenth Day of October Instant; and whereas the said Shivshanker Gopalji has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this Nineteenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 19th day of October, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of ANTOBA BALAJI MURANJAN SIMPI, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

SADASHIVE ANTOBA, the eldest son of the deceased, and one of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 12th Day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 12th Day of October, 1892.

MESSRS. BICKNELL & MERWANJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—

30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of xtra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.
CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.
BOMBAY DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

IN consequence of the Divali (Hindu Holiday) the above DEPOT will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 21st October.

LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share of Rs. 200 paid-up, and of Rs. 7½ per Share of Rs. 150 paid-up, is declared, and is payable on and after the 24th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register, on 17th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of Directors,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 12th October, 1892.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
Subscribed Capital 10 lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL................	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED	„ 3,70,000
RESERVES AND REST.........	„ 5,55,867

A BRANCH of this BANK will be OPENED in Rampart Row on the premises recently vacated by Messrs. BOLTON and COMPANY, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 10 A.M.

Mr. F. D. Stranack, late of the Bank of Bombay, has been APPOINTED MANAGER of the Branch.

By order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office, Madras, 15th October, 1892.

RANGOON PORT TRUST.
NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS for the Port of Rangoon, established by an Act of the Governor-General for India in Council, being Act No. XV, of 1879, require the services of an Engineer for the Port of Rangoon. Salary at the rate of Rupees One Thousand per Month for the first twelve months of actual service. Annual increments of salary of Rupees One Hundred per month will be made after the first twelve months if the Commissioners are satisfied with the way in which the work is performed until the salary amounts to Rupees Fifteen Hundred per Month. No allowances over and above his salary are made to the Engineer.

If an Engineer in the service of the Government of India wishes, with the consent of the Government, to obtain the appointment and to retain his claim for pension and leave allowances, in such case, if he is appointed, a deduction of 20 per cent. from his salary will be made and paid to Government. The service is terminable at any time after it has been entered upon by a six months' notice, expiring six months after the Passage money from the port of embarkation will be paid by the Commissioners to the Engineer on arrival in Rangoon.

Further particulars concerning the appointment may be had of the Vice-Chairman to the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon to whom all applications for the appointment must be made on or before the 2nd day of January 1893.

E. DARLINGTON,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, The 16th September, 1892.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE FOR Rs. 25,000.

THE GOOD WILL, FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE of a good paying business in Rangoon, known as the BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, situated in the widest, and most Central Road of the City, the only Hotel in Rangoon, connected throughout in all the Bathrooms with the latest water, and sewerage connections, and holds a Bar and Hotel, fixed fee License, has not changed Proprietors. Established since 1874. The Proprietor wishing to retire will refuse no reasonable offer.

Apply to
A. T. DAWSON,
21, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A.,
Architects, &c.

Victoria Buildings, Fort.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.
FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

BASU AND NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..................	Rs. 26
Six Months........................	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

[OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.]

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS......2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months..............	4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months..............	4 „ „
3 Months..............	3 „ „

For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.....................	Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital..............................	„ 1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO. KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches on the Provincial Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$	33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie, Square, South, Calcutta.

A 5-LB. TIN FINEST ORANGE PEKOE TEA
FREE FOR V. P. P.
To any Address in India or Burma.—Rs. 5-8.
THE HERBERTPORE TEA ESTATE,
Rambagh, P. O.,
Via Saharanpore.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. ESENJEE'S
WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE.
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned CARBON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co. 493 High Holborn, LONDON.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS................................	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

DO YOU EVER
BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing

ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE:
A Record of Substantial Progress.
NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:
2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.
FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY
Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.
TOTAL BUSINESS.
Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay.
or any Local Agent throughout India.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form).
Reprinted from the Bombay Gazette,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the Bombay Gazette Press.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to..........................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
„	1880	£833,078
„	1885	£966,107
„	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured eave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... } £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL............	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dewalee Day and Illuminations.
Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
Back Bay Baths, Roughton Cup Race.
Frank Brown's Circus, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Time (s), from Melbourne ; Safari (s), Zanzibar ; Thisbe (s), Shanghai ; Persia (s), Glasgow ; and Formosa (s), London, &c.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pachumba (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Lalpoora (s), Calcutta, &c. ; H. M. S. Serapis, England ; and Ganges (s), China, &c.

Polo.—There will be no polo to-morrow.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Safari entered the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Imperatrix entered and the s.s. Bormida left the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Thisbe, Formosa, and Persia entered it yesterday.

Arrival of a Native Chief.—Daji Saheb, a jagirdar of Kolhapore, accompanied by thirty followers, arrived in Bombay, and is at present putting up at Parel Road.

Theft of a Watch and Chain.—Sergeant-Major Sullivan, of the Royal Horse Artillery, has reported the theft of an open face silver watch, with a silver chain attached to it, valued at Rs. 50, from his room on Tuesday.

Marie Antoinette.—This illusion is now being exhibited near the Skating Rink daily. On entering the tent the head of a lady is seen resting in a chair, representing Marie Antoinette. The instruments of torture are seen round her, and the show is well worth a visit.

The Mahomedan Mendicant.—Mr. E. Byramjee, photographer of Kalbadevi-road, sends us three excellent photographs of the extraordinary Mahomedan mendicant who makes his pilgrimage, burdened by several maunds of iron chains. The photographs are excellent specimens of art.

Effects of letting off fire-works—Yesterday evening, Babool Mahadu, a Hindu lad, was letting off fire-works, when some gunpowder suddenly exploded, burning the lad seriously all over the body. Babool was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital where his injuries were dressed. He is progressing favourably in the hospital.

Disappearance of a Hindoo Lad.—A Hindoo lad, named Tookaram, aged 8 years, accompanied his father, Gunoo Raghoo, on Tuesday, to a mill, at Chinchpoogly, where. on arrival, the father went in, leaving the boy at the gate of the mill. On returning the boy was missing, and has not since returned. The boy had on his person a silver wristlet, valued at Rs. 4.

The Southwell-Austin Troubles.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case and cross-case of Mr. Frederick Southwell Piper and George Robert Neill came on for hearing before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. His Worship handed over a letter to Mr. Piper from Mr. Neill, asking for an adjournment of the case ; Mr. Piper did not object to the postponement of the case, which stands adjourned until Wednesday, the 2nd proximo.

A Dishonest Servant.—Abdulla Imambux, living at Falkland Road, reports that on Tuesday, he went out, leaving the key of his shop in charge of a servant, named Mahomed, and on returning found some ornaments and other property, valued at Rs. 50, missing. The matter being reported to the police, some of the property was subsequently recovered from a Marwaree, who admitted having received the same on pledge from the servant who has absconded.

Music at the Gymkhana Sports.—The Band of the G. I. P. R. Vols. will play the following programme at the Gymkhana Sports this afternoon :—

Polonaise	Der Fackerlzuz	Faust.
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Uns Gluck	Suppe
Valse	In the Twilight	Coote
Selection	Mikado	Sullivan
Valse	Les Sirenes	Waldteufel
Mazurka	Love's Greeting	Faust
Galop	Vou Haus Zu Haus	Faust

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening :—

March	King George	Gerold.
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Valse	Estudiantina	Waldteufel.
Polka	Lieb Und Yren (cornet solo)	Welcker.
Selection	Boccaccio	Suppe.
Galop	Hermits Bells	Maillard

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Accident to the R. I. M. Investigator.—The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Investigator, which left her moorings, on Monday last, at about 4 p.m., and was proceeding on her course to the Lakadive Islands after reaching a short distance, the pin of the piston rod suddenly gave way, and disabled her. In consequence of the accident she had to be detained for a day. After having the necessary repairs done, she weighed anchor at about 6 p.m., on Tuesday, and proceeded on her voyage.

Drowned in a Well.—An inquest was held yesterday morning at Funaswady, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on the body of Hurry Rowji, aged about eleven years. On Tuesday afternoon, the deceased was standing on the parapet wall of a well, and while trying to recover a kite that had got entangled in a branch of a tree spreading over the well, accidentally missed his footing and fell in, and was drowned before any assistance could reach him. His body was some time after recovered when life was extinct. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

An expensive Cracker.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Constable Sloane yesterday placed one Gig Ramji on a charge of letting off fire-works on the public road, without permission. The accused pleaded guilty, but said that he was ignorant of the law. This being Dewalee holidays he was letting off some crackers on the road, but he had not let off more than one, when he was arrested by the police. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 4, or in default sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment.

Alleged Theft by Servants.—Shamji Govindji, a merchant, living at Clive Road, Mandvie, has reported to the police that on Tuesday he missed several currency notes of Rs. 50, Rs. 20, and Rs. 10, respectively, amounting to Rs. 2,000, from an iron safe in his shop. He says that his suspicion rests on two of his servants to whom he had given the key of the safe, which always remained with him, to bring him some money, and that during that time they must have stolen them. There were other notes and cash to the extent of Rs. 5,422 and jewellery, valued at Rs. 2,000, in the safe, but they were all intact.

Audacious Thieves.—On Tuesday, at noon a Hindoo woman, the wife of one Nagindas Doolubdas, living at Kalbadevie Road, accompanied by her daughter, aged 6 years, and her servant, went to a Hindu temple, at Vithalwady, and while the mother was engaged in worship some one from behind cut from the child's neck a string of pearls, valued at Rs. 500. On the girl crying out three Hindus were seen running away and were pursued, but one of the accused, named Marootti Mahadu, aged 28, was arrested by the police, and on searching his person nothing was found in his possession. The police say that the accused are not residents of Bombay ; they only came to see the Dewalee illuminations. As yet no trace of them is found.

Arrest of a Deserter.—A. Harvey, a Private in the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, was arrested yesterday morning, by Constable Sloane, at the Byculla Railway station, as he alighted from a train, which had arrived from Secunderabad, on a charge of deserting his regiment. Harvey was placed before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. He stated that he first joined the Regiment on the 22nd of November, 1885. The Regiment was transferred from Madras to Secunderabad in February last. He left the regiment without leave and came to Bombay, where he was arrested by Constable Sloane. The Magistrate ordered that Harvey should be handed over to the military authorities, the Court having no means of testifying the truth or falsehood of the statement made by him.

Communication with Matoonga.—The Bombay Tramway Company has sent a negative reply to the memorial lately sent by the Christians, Parsis, Hindoos, and Mahomedans of Bombay, praying for the extension of the tram line to Matoonga. The reply adds that it is under consideration to extend the line from Lal Baugh, along the Soopari Baugh Road, as far as the Elphinstone Road ; but this will hardly help the memorialists. In consequence of this refusal we hear that the G. I. P. Railway authorities will be asked to attach to the local trains a coach conveying the dead, and funeral parties that accompanies them, and also to erecting a small landing platform close to the Dharavi Cemetery. The granting of this request will confer benefit upon a large number of the Christian population who have their last resting place at Matoonga.

A Rowdy Character.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Nelmes charged Sydoo Oomara before Mr. P.H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting Abba Myan Joosab Tyeb. Mr. De Souza pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Shamrao Rele, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant and the accused and a few other persons went to the house of Nawab Jan, a dancing girl, living at Khetwady, to hear music. The accused asked the complainant to drink some liquor, which she refused to take, and hence a quarrel ensued between them, in which the complainant was severely assaulted by the accused and three or four of his comrades with sticks and clenched fists. The complaintant's injuries were attended to at the J. J. Hospital. Inspector Nelmes, in his evidence, informs his Worship that there were eighteen previous convictions against the accused, nine of which were sentences for different terms in jail. The case was adjourned until Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court.

Alleged Criminal Breach of Trust.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Payajee Sumbajee and his wife, Casee, were charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of certain ornaments, valued at Rs. 75, the property of Ooma, a Hindu woman. Mr. Spencer, the pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. The Magistrate had granted a second trial in this case in order to hear the evidence of Inspector Grey before whom the Marwarees with whom the ornaments were pledged had admitted that the complainant was not present at the time the ornaments were pledged with them. In that case the property ought to be made over to the complainant, and as the Marwarees did not desire to part with the property they deposed before the Magistrate that the complainant was present at the time the ornaments were pledged with them. His Worship discharged the accused, and asked the parties to decide the ownership of the property in the Civil Courts.

Alleged Kidnapping by a Husband.—At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, one Cassinath Abbaji was yesterday brought on remand charged with kidnapping his wife, Gaya, the daughter of one Pundarinath Crushnajee, and taking her away to Poona without the knowledge of her father. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Meer Sarfrazalli, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. From the evidence it appeared that the accused was betrothed to the complainant's daughter, about six years ago, and about two-and-half years' back several of the Hindoo marriage ceremonies were gone through at Bhusawal. At the time when the marriage ceremony was being performed the father of the girl received a note from a friend warning him not to give his daughter in marriage to the accused, whereupon the marriage was stopped. On the 23rd of August last the accused came to Bombay and forcibly took away his wife, Gaya, while the girl was going to her work in a mill, and then carried her away to Poona. In Mr. Meer Sarfrazalli's cross-examination the complainant admitted having performed some of the marriage preliminaries, and that even *Kaniadan* (gift of the girl) was also gone through, but he said that *Warat Paigharies*, the marriage procession, had not taken place. The father of the girl further added that she had stopped with her husband at Poona for nearly six months, and that he and his wife had also spent some months there. On these admissions the learned counsel urged that although it was not for a Magistrate to question the validity or otherwise of a marriage, the fact of the marriage being performed to some extent was admitted by the complainant. He further added that according to Hindu Law, as laid down in the Shastras, and also in Mr. Mayne's Commentary on Hindu Law the marriage was binding as the most important and vital ceremony of *Kaniadan* had been performed. The other ceremonies could not affect the marriage. Furthermore, it was enough to establish the validity of the marriage on the ground of the girl stopping with his client for six month. The Magistrate gave the complainant a month's time to move the High Court to set aside the marriage, but as he failed to take any steps for that purpose, Mr. Meer Surfrazalli applied for the case being disposed of by his Worship. The Magistrate accordingly dismissed the suit, and discharged the accused.

Mr. McLauchlan Slater and the Oriental Life Insurance Company.—The Bangalore Paper having favourably reviewed Mr. McLauchlan Slater's management of the Oriental Life Office the *Statesman* writes that our contemporary's estimate of the value of Mr. Slater's services to the people of India, and his regret that they have not long since been officially recognised, will be heartily endorsed by everyone who is acquainted with the circumstances under which the Oriental Life Assurance Company was founded, and the indomitable perseverance by which it has been placed on its present prosperous footing. As the pioneer of native life assurance, Mr. Slater displayed in an eminent degree that quality which, perhaps more than any other, has contributed to the progress of the world—the courage to dare the unknown. His achievement is not that of the man who, by some happy inspiration, makes a great discovery. The benefit that would be conferred on the people of this country by the successful introduction among them of the principle of life assurance, had long been recognised by statesmen and publicists. What was lacking was the pluck to face difficulties and risks which were recognised on all hands as enormous, but the means of accurately gauging which were wanting, and the self-denying zeal which must in any case be necessary to bring such an enterprise to a successful conclusion, and which might, not improbably, prove, after all, to have been exercised in vain. That pluck and zeal Mr. Slater brought to the task, which, in the face of much discouraging prediction, he determined to undertake, and which he has brought to such a splendid issue. As we said on a former occasion, the work which he has thus performed entitles him to the gratitude of the Government, no less than to that of the natives of India ; for it would be difficult to over-estimate the political importance, which attaches to it. It is a work which, in almost any other civilised country in the world long since have been magnificently rewarded : it is a work of a kind which the Government of India, least of all Governments, can afford to ignore, and it is scarcely conceivable that it will not, sooner or later, meet with suitable recognition at its hands. The late chairman of the company paid Mr. Slater a deserved compliment in the last speech he made, when he said : "It is on account of the deep interest I take in all that concerns the welfare of our company that I am present here to-day ; as my health, I am sorry to say, is far from satisfactory. I cannot too strongly advise my countrymen, and the native community generally, to take advantage of this noble institution—while they have health to enable them to pass as good lives—to provide for those near and dear to them in a company of their own, over whose funds they have full control. In the 'Oriental' they have a Provident Company in their midst they may well be proud of, for had the 'Oriental' not been established on the sound and liberal basis it has been, through the great self-denial, indomitable perseverance, and professional ability of Mr. McLauchlan Slater—our manager and actuary—combined with his sound knowledge of the requirements of India, in respect to Life Assurance during the last quarter of a century, probably it would have taken a century, if ever such a company had been established to confer lasting benefits upon the countless populations of this country."

A respectably dressed woman called at one of the big drapery shops in Paris the other day, and selected a number of articles of the total value of £24. They were ordered to be sent to Madame Dichard, at a number in the Boulevard, de la Villette. At twelve o'clock on the following day one of the porters from the shop arrived with a big parcel at the address given. He went up to the top floor, and there found the woman who had given the order. "Come in," she said very graciously. He went in and handed the parcel to her. The moment he did so, she seized it, and rushing out of the door, slammed it, and turned the key on the outside. The porter then found himself a prisoner in an empty room, and all his shouts for assistance were unavailing. With great difficulty he contrived at last to unscrew the screws in the lock with his penknife, and to get out, but the customer was, of course, no longer to be seen.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has alway, proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court, and disposed of the following matters :—

RE SHIVSHANKER GOVINDJEE.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., moved for an adjudication in this case. His lordship granted the application.

RE RUSTOMJEE LIMJEE BOTLIBOI.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* requiring Mr. A. Lassaso, a partner of the insolvent, to show cause why he should not allow an inspection of the books, papers, and documents deposited by him in the office of the Official Assignee, relating to the firm of F. L. Botliboi and Co. The learned counsel stated that the other partner had presented a separate petition for the benefit of the Act.

His Lordship remarked that the partner had a right to inspect the books of account.

Mr. Jardine said he need not then move in the matter. The only thing his client wanted was an inspection of the books.

On the application of Mr. Jardine, leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule was granted to the insolvent.

RE MOMUNBHOY GANGJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule and for an extension of the interim order for three months. The learned counsel said that the insolvent attended daily at the office of the Official Assignee and was engaged in making up the books of account. His lordship granted the application.

RE BHOJRAJ MOHUNDAS.

Mr. Sanders-Slater, for the Official Assignee, appeared to oppose an application for an extension of the interim order in this case. The insolvent was called, but did not appear to make the application and the matter was allowed to drop.

RE KALIDAS MOOLJI.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for four months on the ground that the insolvent was engaged in assisting the Official Assignee to recover outstanding debts due to him.

Mr. Basil Scott, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had done nothing for the last seven months.

Mr. Manker said his client had filed suits against certain parties and had succeeded in collecting outstandings.

His Lordship granted an extension of the interim order for three months.

RE GOVERDHANDAS GOVINDJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months on the ground that the insolvent was engaged in the office of the Official Assignee in making up his books. His lordship granted the application.

RE HENRY MAINE.

Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order in this case, saying that as the matter had gone into the opposed list, it was difficult to say when it would be reached. His lordship extended the interim order for two months.

RE PATRICK O'NEILL.

On the application of Mr. Manker leave was granted to the insolvent to amend his schedule.

RE GEORGE ROBERT NEILL.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order.

In answer to his lordship, insolvent said he had not deposited any books of account with the Official Assignee, as he carried on the business of an agent for others, and had no occasion to keep account books.

His Lordship granted an interim order, remarking that the keeping back of books, if he had any, would go against him.

RE ABDUL HUSSEIN JEWABHOY.

Mr. Manker, for a petitioning creditor, applied that the insolvent, who was ordered to file his schedule within thirty days from the last sitting, should be served with the order at Nagpore where he was. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—George Gonsalves ; Jeremiah Bradshaw ; Curson Jadowjee Lohana ; Banker Hajee Tukey Mogal; Edward Wilson ; Sudashiv Bapu Kaser ; Mahadeo Govind Vergaonker; Bapujee Chintamon Upadhia; and Mahomed Hajee Veravulwalla.

INDIAN BANKS.

During the week, writes the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer*, dividends declared, or to be declared, for the half-year ended 30th June, are announced in three of the banks. The Chartered gives 7 per cent. per annum, the Agra 3 per cent. per annum, and, as noted lower down, the Delhi 4 per cent. per annum. Particulars regarding the Hongkong Bank and National Bank have been given in previous issues. Taken altogether, it is wonderful how well the banks have come out of the trying ordeal they have had to go through this year. Even prior to the suspension of the New Oriental there was a certain feeling of mistrust, and it is useless denying that it has taken months to completely restore confidence. Now that people can see for themselves, from published accounts, how things are, they will the more readily perceive that the suspicions indulged in had no foundation among the several banks who have each been able to show, not simply a clean balance sheet, but the usual ability to pay a dividend.

Excluding from the retrospect the defunct institution that was bad to the core for a considerable time before its suspension, it is instructive to note that the modes in which the exchange banks of to-day have of late years been landed into losses, are almost entirely of the genius that may be classed as essentially and exceptionally fraudulent—such, for instance, as that of Shama Churn Sen, of the Hongkong Compradore, or Beyts, Craig and Co. It may now safely be asserted that no imitators of any of the past-masters just quoted will be able in the future to successfully repeat such frauds ; and with the precautions and safeguards now being generally adopted by the banks, it is also most unlikely that any more modern pattern of fraud will be found workable to a really paying extent. That being so, it is only necessary to look briefly at the extent of risk incurred by the exchange banks in their daily purchases of private bills in the East, as in no other department of their legitimate business are the ventures such as to lead to any but occasional minute losses, the same as are incurred in all branches of commerce or trade, where a limited amount of credit in its many forms is inseparable from a steady flow of business. Given a bank manager with a good theoretical knowledge of exchange operations, as conducted at the present day, added to a practical initiation into the capabilities, resources, and standing of the firms and individuals specially enaged in the export trade at the branch where he is appointed, and the corresponding information in regard to drawees at the other end, as furnished by the opinion book, and a carefully posted up discount ledger, as a check on too much rope, experience has shown that it is a misconception to imagine that the Indian exchange banks are at any time engaged in business more hazardous than that of ordinary home or country banking. Where there has existed the necessary discrimination in knowing what bills to buy and what to reject, some experiences point exactly the other way in reference to the percentage of losses. In the Calcutta branch of one leading institution, for instance, there has been during the past four years an average of five millions sterling of credit and document bills purchased in each year, or, say, in the four years, twenty millions of such paper, that the Bank has remitted home. In all that amount, there has been a loss in only a couple of small accounts, and the total of such loss comes to one thousand pounds, which worked out is seen to be ·005 per cent. of the entire amount handled. In an experience such as this, the loss is so infinitesimal as to be practically equivalent to no loss whatsoever during four years in the purchases of private bills made by the branch. Losses where they do occur are oftener than otherwise incurred by the banks in the cases of exporters of small means whose desire generally is to ship largely and strictly in inverse ratio to the amount of capital that they possess. It would appear therefore that as long as the banks discourage such bills and confine their purchases as far as possible to paper of the more monied and established exporting houses the safer they make this important section of their exchange operations.

The imitative faculty of the Japanese is worthy of all praise ; but its effects are not favourable to British commerce. Mr. Hampden, student interpreter at our Legation at Tokio, reports that Japan is rapidly becoming her own manufacturer. During the past four years the development of home manufacture has made its influence felt to some extent, but spasmodically, on the importation of matches, printing paper, toilet soap, lead pencils, bricks and tiles, umbrellas, and boots and leather, and still more noticeably in the case of beer, cotton yarn, Portland cement, gunpowder, and saddlery. The net result is that British trade now represents less than 37 per cent. of the total foreign trade of Japan as against 41 per cent. in 1890, while the actual decrease amounts to more than £960,000.

UGANDA.

Captain Lugard, whose action in Uganda while in charge of the British East Africa Company's forces led to the interchange of correspondence between our Government and that of France, will arrive in England shortly, and will give personal reports of his action as between the Catholics and Protestants of Uganda.

Captain M'Donald, who was sent out by the same company to make a survey for a railway between Mombasa and the Albert Nyanza, is also on his way home. He reports, by telegram, that the railway is perfectly feasible and that a suitable harbour has been found.

Bishop Tucker started from Mombasa for Uganda on Sept 26. His departure had been delayed owing to the difficulty of obtaining native porters, as a large caravan despatched by the British East Africa Company under Mr. Martin, had preceded him and used up nearly all the available labour.

A Reuter telegram of Sept 27 from Paris says :—The Treasurer of the French African Missions states that M. Ribot, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has requested the missions to present a claim for damages on behalf of the White Fathers in Uganda. The claim will be only for material losses, and the question will come before the Chambers at the end of October. Should the British, added the Treasurer, show a reasonable conciliatory attitude, M. Ribot would endeavour to settle the question without the intervention of Parliament, especially as the Pope had expressed his desire that this controversy should be brought to a close, regarding it as prejudicial to religion and civilization. The Treasurer believes that, if the British leave Uganda, the Germans will step in, and that in that event the Nubian troops, who are a thousand strong, will massacre the Christians. He considers that the best solution will be found in pensioning King Mwanga and appointing a native Prince under British control. The White Fathers, he declares, are well disposed towards Great Britain. Cardinal Lavigerie, the head of the French missions, would also show himself favourable to them if some arrangement of the claim were arrived at. The Treasurer states that some of the White Fathers will visit London during the winter and deliver a series of lectures there on the Uganda question under the auspices of Dr. Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster.

DEPUTATION TO LORD ROSEBERY.

Lord Rosebery received at the Foreign Office on Sept. 23, an influential deputation of members of the Church Missionary Society. The deputation, who were introduced by Sir John Kennaway, M. P., urged the Government to continue to hold Uganda, which the British East Africa Company threatens to evacuate.

Lord Rosebery expressed his surprise that there had been no such deputation before, considering how pressing was the question discussed, but some very large points had been raised, the largest of which was that of the British sphere of influence and chartered companies within that sphere. The sphere of influence was a vague phrase and capable of extension to any degree, and, carried unreasonably far, might be a source of danger. Large and complicated considerations were before them, and those whom his lordship represented had to deal with these in a spirit not entirely that which the deputation would adopt ; while if they followed up the enterprise embarked upon, to which the deputation directed attention, they might find it little less formidable than that of the Soudan. But his colleagues, he was sure, would consider what had been said that afternoon with the largest spirit of sympathy for the enterprise of the Church Missionary Society and what was due to Uganda, as well as of what they owed to Great Britain. He added that he was very doubtful if any responsibility in this matter could be laid on the last Government, and that he was perfectly certain none could be laid on the present.

Lord Rosebery's reply to the deputation is eagerly canvassed by the German Press. The adversaries of colonial enterprise, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, rush to the conclusion that the evacuation is now a foregone conclusion, and hold up the discretion better than valour once more exhibited by such an eld colonial hand as England as an example which might with advantage be followed by the Imperial Government. The advocates of a forward movement in Africa are inclined to interpret the Foreign Secretary's language in the same sense, evidently hoping that England's surfeit may be Germany's opportunity. Only a small section is sufficiently dispassionate to recognise that Lord Rosebery merely declined to tie the Goverment's hands, and that, whether under Liberal or Conservative Administrations, England can hardly escape the law of expansion which governs the policy of a great empire.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 17.

Currie, Col, Bo, Poona Horse, on duty, from Sirur.
Porter, Capt, Bo, R E, from leave, from England.

October 18.

Hall, Capt, Bengal, A C Genl, on leave, from England.
Aldridge, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, Medical Staff, from leave, from England.
Allen, Capt, Bengal, D A Qr-Mr-Genl, from leave, from England.
M Namara, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bengal, Medical Staff, from leave, from England.
Smith, Lt-Col, Bengal, E I Force, from furlough, from England.
Bunne, Lt-Col, 12th Bo I, from furlough, from England.
Stone, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E, from furlough, from England.
Wilson, Capt, Bo, 2nd D L I, from leave, from England.
Scott, Col, 5th Bo, L I, from furlough, from England.
Nelson, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Mid Regt, from leave, from Quetta.
Buller, Col, Ms Cavy, on leave, from Orai.
Eden, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, from, leave, from England.

October 19.

Chamier, Capt, Bengal, R A, on exchange, from England.
Alexander, Capt, 7th Bengal Cavy, from furlough, from England.
Lang, Lt, 5th B Cavy, from leave, from England.
Bishop, Lt-Col, Bengal, 2nd P Cavy, from furlough, from England.
Ashborn, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, from leave, from England.
Birt, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, from leave, from Sialkot.

DEPARTURES.—October 19.

Namara, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bengal, Medical Staff, from leave, to Shajehanpur.
Aldridge, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, Medical Staff, to rejoin, from Jullunder.
Shone, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E, to rejoin, from Attock.
Wilson, Capt, Bo, 2nd D L I, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Hall, Capt, Bengal, A C Genl, to rejoin, to Lucknow.
Nelson, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Middlesex Regt, on leave, to Australia.
Lindsay, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Hampshire Regt, on duty, to Bareilly.
Hore, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, from leave, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th October 1892.

The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun-drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun-drill.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 20th October 1892.

1. Members who intend competing at the forthcoming Bombay Presidency Rifle Association meeting (which takes place at Poona on the 15th November) are requested to pay their entrance fees at Head-quarters on or before the 29th instant, after which date no entries will be made. The Prospectus may be seen at Head-quarters.
2. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Volunteer G. A. Martin, D Company, from the 20th October 1892 to the 20th April 1893.
3. Extract from District and Garrison Orders :—No. 399—Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officer as follows :—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, A.-D.-C., Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, from 20th October to 13th November, 1892, inclusive.
4. Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley having proceeded on leave of absence, Major H. A. Acworth assumes command of the Regiment from this day.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements, and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.
2. Members wishing to purchase Tent-pegging-spears should apply to Sergeant-Major Gosling for the same.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*The Punjab Gazette*, October 13.)

Mr S S Thorburn, Commr and Supt, Rawalpindi Divn, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 24 days.

Mr D C J Ibbetson, Depy Commr, is appointed to officiate as Commr of the Rawalpindi Divn, vice Mr S S Thorburn, proceeding on leave.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Mr W B De Courcy, Extra Judicial Assist Commr, Jhelum, is extended by a period of 15 days.

Lieut-Col H M M Wood, Divisional Judge, Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month.

Lieut F E Bradshaw, Assist Commr, is transferred from Bannu to Tank in the Dera Ismail Khan Dist, where he assumed charge of his duties.

Mr I I Bruce, CIE, Depy Commr, is reappointed to officiate as Commr of the Derajat Divn, vice Lieut-Col J B Hutchinson.

The following officers passed by the Higher Standard :—Lieut A M S Elsmie, 2nd Punjab Infantry, with credit, and G E D Elsmie, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Capt S F Biddulph, 19th Bengal Lancers, and Capt G C Ranken, 24th Punjab Infantry.

Mr F L Bailey, Depy Registrar of the Chief Court of the Punjab, and Offg Registrar of the said Court, resumed charge of his duties as Depy Registrar, relieving Mr A R Anderson, who reverted to his substantive appointment as Supt of the Chief Court Office.

Mr F L Bailey, Depy Registrar of the Chief Court of the Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr A R Anderson, Supt of the Chief Court of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Depy Registrar during the absence of Mr F L Bailey on leave, or until further orders.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O Co's s s Formosa, 2,159 tons, Captain C E Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro via London, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain C R Kendall, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, two cabin and 10 deck passengers.

The s s Time, 1,647 tons, Captain R R Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, (17th September), with 1,200 tons coal, 253 horses, and Mr and Mrs Baldock and child as cabin and 2 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The Anchor Line s s Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain J Read, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Dixon, Mrs Stuart, Miss Cross, Mrs Raines and 2 infants, Mrs Moir, sister and two children, and Mr Gross.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Thisbe, 1,787 ton, Captain F Kossovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai (18th September), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr G C Welch, Mr F P Von Swedon, Mr L Antoncicr, Mr L G Schlesmger and five deck.

The following is a list of passengers per Italian steamer D Balduino, Captain A Cruciani, sailing at 9 a. m., to-day :—For Genoa—Mr Sparenborg, Major Stowell, Col F W Buller, Captain G Manera and Captain F Susini. For Port Said—Mrs Belliner Cronfield and 3 children. For Aden—6 deck passengers.

The s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain C Asthausen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (2nd October), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr P D Wilson, Mr Adrianwalla, Mr Boyce, Mr Phillips Bomsky, Mr Thomson, six native gentleman, and 350 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P & O Co's s s Ganges, Captain T J Alderton, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Adelaide—Mr J Inglis and Mr D Miller. For Melbourne—Capt W Nelson. For Yokohoma—Mr H B Bickett and Miss Bickett. For Hongkong—Mr Sulliman Currim Mahomed, Miss Oneill and Mr Bradford. For Colombo—Mr and Mrs C H Byrne and child, Mrs Pinto and two infants, Mr Motoomall and Mr A Brown.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—October 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Bancoora	2170	Britten	A	M Mackenzie & Co
" Douro	1569	Marshall	B	F Muir & Co
" Mobile	916	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co
" R. Head	2913	McCalmont	E	J Heyn
" Kaveri	...	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
" Aldgate	2208	Smith	N	K Nixon & Co
" Safari	891	Asthausen	P	E Bates & Co
" Eden Hall	2273	Jones	Q	E Bates & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Armenia	2218	Read	1	W & A Graham & Co.
" Persia	2317	Hutchison	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Thibet	1665	Wibmer	3	P & O Co
" Formosa	2159	Baker	4	P & O Co
" Thames	2101	Seaton	5	P & O Co.
" Ganges	4168	Alderton	6	P & O Co
" Imperatrix	2334	Egger	7	A L S N Co
" Thisbe	1787	Kossovich	8	A L S N Co
" Wooloomooloo	2221	Pilkington	9	F Muir & Co
" Lycia	2116	McNay	10	K Nixon & Co
" Kilroy Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
" N. Hall	3139	Hood	12	E Bates & Co
" Aston Hall	2254	McFee	13	E Bates & Co
" D Balduino	3044	Cruciani	15	F Branchi
" City of Perth	2605	Swan	16	Sir C Forbes & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Mahanadi ....1187..........Shepherd and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Time (s)	Brown	Melbourne, Sept 17.
	Safari (s)	Asthausen	Zanzibar, Oct 2.
	Thisbe (s)	Kossovich	Shanghai, Sept 18.
	Persia (s)	Hutchison	Glasgow, Sept 17.
	Formosa (s)	Baker	London, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, &c.
	Lalpoora (s)	Stone	Calcutta, &c.
	H. M. S. Serapis	Hicks	England.
	Ganges (s)	Alderton	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Khandalla, Kendall, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Armenia, Read, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Culna, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Karagola, for Karachi.
" Thisbe, for Trieste, &c.
" Formosa, for China, &c.
" Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
S					
17	Pigeon H M's	Gray	Sea	3	Somali coast
30	Missir	Damir	Jeddah &c	30	Red Sea
Oct					
2	Giava	Sturles	Bombay	3	Genoa
	Victoria	Adamson	London		Sydney
3	Jelunga	Mann	London		Brisbane
	Hoseinee	Rattin	Bombay	4	Jeddah
	Baghdadi	Hudson	Cardiff	6	Persian Gulf
	Caledonie	Dano	Caledonia	4	Glasgow
4	Tanjore	Barron	Bombay	5	Jeddah &c
	Meyun	Mitchell	Berbera		Somali coast
	Rohilla	Nantes	London		Calcutta
5	Arara	Mackinlay	Cardiff		
	Feronia	Geddes	Seerabaya	5	Port Said FO
	Africa	Gherardo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.		
	Effeil Tower.	Peterson	Cardiff	7	Singapore
	Thetis	Duff	Persian Gulf.	6	London
	Pigeon H M's	Gray	Sea		
	Pundesrath	Issendorff	Zanzibar	6	Hamburg
	Tara	Stevenson	Brisbane		London
	S Berkhud	Baker	Somali coast.		
	Gorgi	Saunders	Bussorah	7	London
	P Sophie	Bakker	Batavia	6	Amsterdam
	Braunschweig	Kohlenbeck	Sydney		Bremen
	Ballaarat	Ashdown	Sydney	7	London
	Imperator	Bechtinger	Bombay	6	Trieste
	Bayern	Engelbart	China	7	Bremen
7	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	8	Hodeida
	Glenshiel	Jones	New York		China
	Afghan	Golding	Bussorah	7	London
8	Volturno	Johnson	Kurrachee	8	Hull
	Oriental	Forbes	Jeddah		Bombay
	Mayo I G M	Fenny	Zeilla		Zailla
	Sachsen	Supmer	Bremen	9	China
9	Emir	Robson	Rangoon		London
10	Isla de Luzon	Galiana	Manilla	10	Liverpool
	Yangtse	Schmitz	China		Marseilles
	Rio Grande	Verlaque	Zanzibar		Marseilles
	Loanda	Ramos	Lisboa		Zanzibar

Aden, 10th October 1892.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 19.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For London.

Thames s—148 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 20 bales cotton and woolen carpets, H S Laljee and Co ; 12 bales cotton and woolen carpets, A M Goolam Hoosen ; 5 cwts peacock feathers, F M Rahimbhoy ; 62 cwts peacock feathers, W and A Graham and Co ; 11 cwts ivory and 9 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, Nanjebhoy Mianee ; 6 cwts peacock feathers, J M Rahimtoola ; 27 cwts indigo, the Bombay Co ; 1 box gold bars, (Rs 1,04,000), The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

For Dunkirk.

Lycia s—10,291 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Armenia s—495 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 2,840 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Trieste.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
Thisbe s—1,000 cwts linseed, A Blasheck and Co ; 5 boxes gold bars, (Rs 5,92,700), The Comptoir National de Escompte de Paris.

For Venice.

Imperatrix s—400 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
Thisbe s—400 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

For Odessa.

Thisbe s—10,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Aldgate s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Ganges s—5 cases Cambay stone, E Noordin and Co ; 46 chests opium, F Hormusjee and Co ; 15 chests opium, Hajee A Esmail and Co ; 10 chests opium, L Chuttoo ; 5 chests opium, P F Talati ; 8 chests opium, P Bhunseedher ; 25 chests opium, K Kurmookray ; 15 chests opium, H Kedarmul ; 47 chests opium, C Ebram and Co ; 25 chests opium, M H E Ellias ; 27 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 2 chests opium, G Gedarmul.
Formosa s—75 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 bales twist, The Bombay National Manufacturing Co ; 17 cwts fishmaws, L Dewjee.

For Shanghai.

Formosa s—60 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers ; 25 bales twist, The Bombay National Mang Co.
Ganges s—39 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 27 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 15 chests opium, J Mulchand ; 8 chests opium, C Ebram and Co ; 33 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 2 chests opium, R Baldeodas.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH OF OCTOBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	30·010	Calm	1	87·1	63·1	44	...	23·79	−3·43
Agra	30·031	N W	2	89·4	68·5	56	...	19·25	−9·18
Cawnpore	[illegible]	S E	1	90·0	65·0	72	...	33·35	[illegible]
Allahabad	29·961	E N E	2	92·4	72·8	55	..	30·30	−2·06
Jhansi	[illegible]	N N E	1	92·0	73·7	57	..	37·16	−0·12
Jacobabad	29·976	E	[illegible]	97·5	51·0	56	..	4·11	+1·22
Karachi	29·925	N E	8	[illegible]	70·9	43	..	11·58	+5·27
Jeypore	30·004	N E	3	[illegible]	65·5	46	..	49·64	+23·64
Ajmere	30·013	Calm	4	88·2	[illegible]	57	..	19·21	−1·02
Deesa	29·962	E	6	90·7	67·3	[illegible]	0·22	38·55	+13·73
Bhuj	29·928	E N E	20	95·	68·9	98	[illegible]	9·24	−6·71
Rajkot	29·882	E	11	89·9	75·7	76	..	[illegible]	−2·95
Veraval	29·817	E S E	9	93·1	75·3	91	0·96	16·47	[illegible]
Neemuch	29·996	E N E	6	80·2	71·1	49	..	34·35	+3·89
Indore	29·938	Calm	3	85·0	67·6	78	..	33·51	−0·27
Saugor	29·947	E N E	1	86·3	69·7	74	0·01	47·19	+6·45
Jubbulpore	29·975	E N E	1	87·4	71·6	78	..	51·39	−3·01
Hoshangabad	29·968	S	9	91·5	72·7	91	0·20	51·46	−4·24
Khandwa	29·937	N E	4	91·2	71·7	89	0·19	41·38	+10·75
Raipur	29·941	E N E	3	88·5	72·6	73	..	45·08	−4·43
Nagpur	29·959	N E	5	87·8	71·4	85	0·15	39·30	−5·84
Amraoti	29·945	E N E	6	86·0	69·8	39	..	42·38	+9·15
Akola	29·939	N E	6	89·0	69·7	80	..	45·20	+11·44
Surat	29·875	N E	L	91·1	75·5	83	0·05	55·93	+12·64
Malegaon	29·935	S E	5	83·9	70·2	83	0·84	34·87	+10·72
Bombay	29·881	S E	13	87·9	78·0	85	...	93·05	+17·45
Poona	29·928	E	10	84·5	66·7	91	...	33·33	+10·44
Sholapur	29·934	E S E	8	86·2	70·5	86	0·54	27·40	−2·74
Ratnagiri	29·884	S E	6	86·4	75·2	87	0·01	138·50	+31·80
Belgaum	29·905	Calm	..	78·8	63·3	90	0·01	46·83	+7·32
Goa	29·908	S E	13	85·0	75·0	91	0·01	128·87	...
Karwar	29·888	S W	2	82·2	74·3	82	0·21	129·08	+9·61
Mangalore	29·904	S E	4	86·8	73·4	80	0·02	112·08	+1·03
Calicut	29·909	E S E	10	82·7	72·7	79	0·22	105·25	+13·80
Cochin	29·929	E N E	M	81·7	71·7	84	0·42	95·64	+9·80
Bangalore	29·937	E N E	4	83·2	67·5	82	...	19·75	−4·20
Secunderabad	29·947	Calm	7	83·1	70·4	88	0·06	38·72	+12·25
Masuliptm.	29·900	N	4	81·0	77·1	91	0·30	45·24	+17·38
Bellary	29·935	Calm	4	86·4	70·0	88	..	19·12	+7·03
Cuddapah	29·908	E N E	...	91·0	73·8	75	..	35·82	+14·14
Madras	29·895	N W	7	86·7	78·1	87	...	31·76	+9·62
Coimbatore.	29·918	N	4	87·8	70·8	86	...	6·81	−1·76
Trichinopoly	29·913	Calm	2	90·0	71·9	74	..	22·63	+8·03
Negapatam.	29·880	Calm	3	91·5	77·7	74	0·02	18·15	+2·74
Colombo	29·945	W S W	7	84·5	78·0	71	0·02	17·64	−11·27

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased in all districts except locally at Indore and Khandwa, where a slight fall has taken place. The rise has been very rapid at Bombay, Poona, Ratnagiri and Goa, brisk to rapid in Mysore, at most stations in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Gujarat and on the Malabar Coast, and generally moderate in other places. Readings are very high in Rajputana and at Delhi, Agra and Cawnpore, and very low at Veraval. Gradients are steep in Gujarat and on and off the Kathiawar and Cutch coasts, while readings are pretty uniform over the rest of the country. Winds in Gujarat and the Bombay Presidency are cyclonic, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong at Bhuj and Goa, and moderate to fresh at Bombay, Rajkot and Calicut, and generally light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Bhuj, 12 at Calicut, and 8 at Karwar, Bellary, Bombay, Neemuch and Rajkot. The day and night temperature variations are very irregular in all districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° and the lowest 51° at Jacobabad. Humidity shows a considerable rise in Gujarat and at Saugor and Hoshangabad, and a moderate rise at Malegaon, Bombay, Madras and Nagpur. The skies are overcast in Gujarat and at Agra, Cawnpore, Ratnagiri and Masulipatam, and partially clouded in several other places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin (1·42") and Bhuj (1·19"), about an inch at Veraval, Malegaon and Calicut, and light to moderate showers at Saugor, Deesa, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Surat, Sholapur, Khandwa, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Negapatam. The large depression which was yesterday in the neighbourhood of Bombay and Ratnagiri has moved westwards and its centre now lies somewhere in Latitude 19° N. Longitude 69° E. The important changes noticeable in to-day's weather are a rough sea at Veraval and a strong wind from east-north-east at Bhuj with a velocity of about 27 miles an hour. These indicate that the weather at the centre of the depression is now disturbed, and strong winds accompanied by more or less heavy rain are blowing there. Hence the weather on and off the Kahiawar and Cutch coasts is very unsettled, and strong squally winds may be expected there. The weather is still cloudy and damp in several places, and local showers are still probable.

W. SUTHERLAND,
For Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The barometric changes of the past 24 hours was dependent almost entirely on the movement of the two depressions ; the depression off the West coast has advanced northwards and is now off Kathiawar, it has filled up considerably during the past 24 hours, and is now of little importance. The depression and cyclonic storm in the Bay has advanced westwards into the centre of the Bay, and indications of its existence, hence at present slight. Diamond Island continues to report very strong winds, and hence the storm although, perhaps, of small extent is of considerable intensity. So far as can be judged it is marching in a west north-west direction towards the Circars or the Ganjam coast. Scattered showers have been received in the Peninsula and showers on the West coast districts, Kathiawar, and Cutch The most important rainfalls reported are Buj, Veravsl, Malegon and Diamond Island, on inch ; and Coconada four inches

TASMANIA AND ITS SILVER FIELDS.

We make the following excerpts from Sir Edward Braddon's paper on Tasmania and its Silver Fields in *Blackwood's* for October :—

"At the present time the town of Zeehan may be accepted as the mining centre of the silver-fields and surrounding mineral country, although Mount Dundas, six miles east of Zeehan, which now has a population of some thousand or more, may prove a dangerous rival in the time to come. Around Zeehan and Dundas silver-claims had been leased or applied for on Oct. 31 last to the extent of 120,000 acres, yielding an annual rental, at 5s. an acre, of £30,000. From Zeehan as a centre, further exploration and new discoveries are being made, among the latest developments being a good coal-seam on the Henty, near the line of railway from Strahan to Zeehan and the alluvial goldfield at Ring river, from which four men raised 117 oz. of gold in eleven days, and realised, at £3 18s. per oz. cash, £10 7s. 3d. per man per diem. And from the country opened up by the new railway, the beautiful timber—the red and Huon pines, as well as the more utilitarian eucalypts (hard wood)—will for the first time come into the markets of the colony in quantity, and keep employed the saw-mills started in this one-time wilderness.

"In June, 1891, there were eighty organised silver-mining companies on the Mount Zeehand field, and seventy-nine on the Dundas—159 companies in all. There are probably more to-day, there will possibly be still more six months hence, and all these companies have properties of a greater or less degree of promise, while some have proved the value of their claims by sinking and tunnelling through the last two years, and one (the Silver Queen) was for some months, prematurely, I think, paying dividends.

"When specimens of galena were taken to Melbourne from the Zeehan claims in 1883, these failed to engage the attention of the Victorian capitalists, Their main value was deemed to be the lead they contained, and at the then ruling price of lead, £6 to £7 per ton, it did not seem to these reluctant investors that there was money in the thing. Slowly in 1888 and 1889 the speculators of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia came, after full inquiry by many experts, to repose confidence in the west-coast field as a not unworthy rival of the rich Broken Hill mines of New South Wales. Now that many of the claims have been proved to some depth, and found to improve as the lodes are sunk upon, that confidence has waxed warmer, and the Tasmanian mines are regarded as of more phenomenal wealth than even those of Broken Hill."

TO CORRECT THE LIVER, is in Tropical climates the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this, what better remedy is there for the purpose than FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.—MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A NEAT and useful CALENDAR CLOCK in the form of a Paperweight, in handsome case, with movement of the very best quality, keeping accurate time, and also showing the days of the month, going in any position. Each Clock is thoroughly regulated and guaranteed. A pretty and useful present, Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfall ch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

HAVING an experienced LONDON IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor Ivory Balls.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MORTON, MAJU AND Co.'s IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE TEA. Pure. New Season Tea of delicious aroma in flat boxes Re. 1 per lb. Liberal Discount to large buyers.—Chupp... late Street, Fort, Bombay.

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FOR SALE.—NEGATIVES of PHOTOS, by P. Vuccino, also First Class Photographs Printed and Colored. Apply MANECK & Co., Photo Artists, late P. Vuccino, 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MR. FRED FANO, Assistant District Settlement Officer, Barsi Road, says:—I have tried your MOTIWALA'S MEDICINES in many cases, and they have never failed to cure. I cured three people while at Asitee in the first stage of Cholera. I think in the first attack of Cholera, Dysentrodyne is very useful.

ALL our Celestinas are expressly made to our order by Messrs. Murdoch & Co., London, with electro-galvanized leather cloth, and no insects can injure them.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Exchange Tables, Rupees into Sterling and Sterling into Rupees, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6 1-8d., rising by thirty-seconds. Bound in full cloth, Re. 1-4. A few copies specially prepared for Banks and Mercantile Offices, printed on strong paper, strongly bound in half leather and cloth, Rs. 2-8.—ADDISON & Co., Madras.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION (Late W. I. R. A.)—Competitions OPEN to ALL INDIA between 15th September and 31st December, 1892. Reduced Fees for the Army. Special Matches for Ladies, the Army, and the Volunteers. Prizes Rs. 6,020 and 8 Medals. For Prospectus apply to D. PUDUMJEE, Esq., Hony. Secy., Poona.

LANOWLI HOTEL is OPEN from 15th October, with good accommodation, and under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

CARRAWAY SEEDS, Cheap for Cash, in 7lb. tins, Rs. 4-8; Pint bottles 12 As. each.—ROGERS AND CO., Hummum Street.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.—Just received in Fancy Tin Boxes, Vegetable, at Rs. 4-8, 8-12 and 18. FLOWER at Rs. 4-8, 6-12, and 8-12.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

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OLD ESTABLISHED GERMAN PIANO FIRM.—Constructing Patented Pianos at various prices of Highest Perfection, especially suited for extreme Climates. Their superiority being acknowledged by Abbe Franz Liszt. Is desirous of meeting with Export Buyers against cash. Arrangements can be made for sole representation for certain districts. Consignments declined. Offers requested under "PIANO" to the Office of this Periodical.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Golikara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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RICHEST SILK UMBRELLAS, Choice Natural Sticks, Fox's Steel Frames, folding very small. A really superior article, Rs. 12-8 Net, sterling value.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

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OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
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All agency business undertaken.

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A SHIPMENT OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, SELECTED by the well known IMPORTER, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay about the 15th October, consisting of well bred Carriage Pairs, up to 16 hds. 3 in. in Height, Weight Carrying Cobs, first class Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single Harness Horse, including two very fast Trotters. For further Particulars apply to

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
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AT
SIMLA, OF BANSARDS,
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Apply to the MANAGER.

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This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

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Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTES:
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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK-IN-TRADE IN THE OLD SHOP OF MESSRS. BOLTON & CO.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co, will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned premises, a large lot of surplus Stock-in-Trade.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, October 20, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
In the Matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and in the Matter of the Akola Manufacturing Company, Limited. (In Liquidation).
N. C. Macleod, Esq.......................Official Liquidator.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, in one lot, in Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th day of November, 1892, at 4-30 p. m., the following property, by order of N. C. Macleod, Esq. Official liquidator of the Akola Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Liquidation.

FIRSTLY.—All the right, title, and interest of the said Company in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with one large and one small bungalow and all other buildings and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Akola, in Berar, and containing by admeasurement 61,787 square yards or there abouts, and bounded on the north partly by the property of Chanda woman, and partly by vacant ground, on or towards the south by vacant ground, on the east by the land used and occupied as public Government Gardens, and on the west by vacant land, and which said piece of land was demised by an indenture of lease, dated the 27th day of September, 1886, and expressed to be made between Dustoor Bymanjee Jamasjee, C.I.E. of the one part and the Berar Oil Mills Company, Limited, of the other part.

SECONDLY.—One double flue boiler of 30 horse-power, one engine of 25 horse-power, 28 Platt Brothers' gins, 25 oil mills of Drewett patent, one screw-cutting lathe, one steam-chest, one water-heater, one donkey to feed the boiler, one exhaust tank, one English seed-cleaning machine, one English seed-crushing machine, two English litharge crushing and grinding mill, one grinding stone, one screw jack, one English drilling machine, one lorry weighing machine furniture, leather belting, coir rope, pulleys, shaftings, steam-pipes, steam-pumps, plants, implements, and mechanical tools, stores, coals, and all other things and effects in and about the said premises firstly described, as well as the good will and interest of the said Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the said official Liquidator, No 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office in Forbes & Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 20th day of October, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, October 20, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 19.

A DECLINE of ⅛d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 39⅜d. per oz.; and four per cent Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent lower, at £65⅞; while in New York, the metal was half a cent cheaper, at 86 cents per oz.; demand Exchange in London having declined a quarter cent, to 4·85 dollars. The Exchange Banks in London put down their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by ⅛d. making it stand at 1s. 2⅞d. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 96⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108¼. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was further advanced by ⅜ per cent., and that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper by ⅛, say to 1⅞ and 2½ per cent. respectively. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered, at 99; Paris Exchange on London was 1½ centime higher, at fcs. 25·17.

The Wheat Market was firm at a further advance of ½ per cental in No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 7d. Ex-Quay; White Delhi being unchanged in value, at 6s. 4½d. Linseed was steady and unchanged in value.

Cotton on Liverpool closed firm last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. Spot quotations for Americans and Surats were quite unchanged; but American Arrivals were 5-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 9-32d. for October-November deliveries, and 4 25-64d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 16,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced ⅛ cent per lb. to 8⅛ cents; while January Futures were 17 points higher, at 8·09 cents. The Receipts at the United States Ports were 51,000 bales; and the total figures for the new season now compare as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts...	51,000	82,000	59,000
Three days' do ...	147,000	220,000	181,000
Since 1st Sept.	964,000	1,620,000	1,921,000

No business whatever, either for export or for account of the Mills has been transacted in this market to-day; but the feeling has been steady, and rates for contracts in new Cotton for forward delivery.

WHEAT has again been taken to only a small extent for export in a quiet market; but rates remain unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—A moderate business has been done today in a steady market, and the price of Linseed has further advanced half an anna, say, to Rs. 7-11-6 to Rs. 7-14-0 per cwt; other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	415	bales.
Wheat	17,077	cwts.
Linseed	5,035	"
Rapeseed	7,459	"
Gingelly	4,128	"
Groundnuts	732	"
Castorseed	3,551	"
Rice	4,144	"

EXCHANGE opened quiet, at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand, at which rates there was no enquiry, and later on 1-32d. higher was quoted, and a small amount of business was done thereat. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3⅛d. was the opening rate, at which a little business transpired, and, thereafter, 1s. 3 5-32d. was the best rate obtainable. We also heard of 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic having been done, for next year's transfer, and 1s. 3⅛d. for Credits for the same delivery; and pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments, and the reopening of the Banks on Saturday, the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
France do.	1·59½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady during the greater part of the day, at enhanced rates for Fours, most of the late drop having been recovered at 106 9-16 for Cash, 106 7-16 for the end of this month; and 106⅛ for the November account. Before closing this evening for the *Dewali* holidays till Saturday, however, rates weakened a little, and ⅛ per cent. lower was quoted, the cash price leaving off 106 7-16, for 4½ per Cents., 102 was still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—This market has remained closed today for the *Dewali*.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	96⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 1865	66⅛
Bar Silver	39⅜

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Oct. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

SUEZ, Oct. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Oct. 19.

The extra steamer Valetta left here, at noon, yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m., on Sunday.

COLOMBO, Oct. 19.

The Oriental steamer Austrial, from Australia arrived here.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat close at Karachi, at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 20th instant. it.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at or about 4 p.m. on he 22nd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th October, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	7	35 p.m.	..	49
Teheran	19	1	37 p.m.	16	2
Suez	19	2	40 p.m.	...	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 19th October, 1892.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	35	..	1
" Kurrachee	...	17	...	1
" Madras	..	20	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 18th October, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·692
Temperature of the Air	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·789
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·8
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, NE, E, SW, SSW, S, SE.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	325
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	8·61
" " year	93·17
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th Oct.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MCCORKELL—October 17, at Poona, the wife of Gilmour McCorkell, Indian Civil Service, of a son (still-born.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELCHER—October 12, at Murree, the wife of C Belcher, Quarter-Master-Sergeant, Murree Depot, of a daughter.
DICK—October 7, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Mr Albert W Dick, of a daughter.
EDWARDS—October 15, at 4, Cornwallis Square, Calcutta, the wife of Rev J Edwards, of a daughter.
HEARD—October 12, at Mussoorie, N-W-P, the wife of H H Heard, Bengal Provincial Service, of a son (prematurely).
HINDMARSH—October 14, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Dr Edwin Hindmarsh, of a son.
LONDON—October 12, at Coonoor, Nilgiris, the wife of James K London, of a daughter.
MACBEAN—October 8, at Clyde Tea Estate, Kangra Valley, Punjab, the wife of D W MacBean, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ECCLES—PORTER—October 12, at St John's-in-the-Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Rev W A G Luckman, assisted by the Rev A H Etty and the Rev R M Kirwan, William Vernon Eccles, Captain, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Captain W H Eccles, late Rifle Brigade, to Violet Isabel, daughter of Fortescue Willoughby Porter, I C S.

DEATHS.

FOLLET—October 6, at Delhi, Albert Harry Follet, aged 24.
MILNE—At Moovattie Estate, Vayitri, J D Milne, of Sultan's Battery, South Wynaad.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A."—Ought, under the circumstances, to sue for damages if the case is as stated.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1892.

THE Resolution on the Forest Administration Report for 1890-91 has been published—rather late in the day. Whether the delay was due to a desire to gain time for the process of "rubbing it in" to the department whose misfortune it is to have to conserve the forests it is not for us to say. If the Forest Department could be dispensed with, and if the forests left to themselves would "flourish" like Glasgow, it would be a great gain to everyone from the Secretary to Government, whose duty it is to find words in which to express the indignation of his superiors with officers who "hold enthusiastic ideas as to future forest possibilities on the barren uplands of the Deccan" to the departmental employés who have to read his objurgations and tremble in their shoes. But unfortunately forests in these days take it ill if they be not conserved; they disappear with wonderful rapidity, leaving a treeless population to moan their irreparable loss. No rafters for house or cattle-shed; no wood for fuel; no lofty tree-tops to tempt the passing cloud to descend in rain; no anchoring roots to hold the soil together, and prevent its being washed away at the first torrential downpour, leaving bare rock where grass had grown, supplying pasturage for cattle. All disappears with the forests. Uplands become not only bare, but as the Government Resolution expresses it, barren; nothing whatever grows on hills which have been denuded of trees. The famine of 1876-77-78 consequent on the prolonged droughts brought home to the Government of that day the absolute necessity of reafforesting the ghauts and other upland areas, which had been stripped bare of trees by the improvidence of previous administrations. In one year ten thousand square miles of treeless waste were declared to be forest "reserve," and the work of covering them with plantations was at once begun. In taking the initial measures the Government of Sir Richard Temple avowedly acted on the principle that in the public interest all waste lands suitable for the purpose should be afforested, and that to begin it was necessary to bring under the control of the Forest Department all the land that was not actually occupied. But it was an essential part of the policy that all private rights, the traditional claims of villages to pasturage, and the like, should be recognised and compensation given in every case.

Unfortunately before this part of the new forest policy was begun, and the scheme carried through in its entirety, Sir Richard Temple left India. His successor knew nothing of the lesson of the great famine of the seventies, and did not sympathise with the policy of reafforesting the uplands of the Presidency. The contemplated compensation to the invasion of grazing rights and the right to cut timber for village purposes was delayed, and there was naturally a great explosion of discontent. To appease the agitation which arose, the Government issued a resolution at the end of 1880, stating that in the opinion of his Excellency (Sir James Fergusson) in Council it was undesirable that "ignorant villagers" should be prosecuted in the Criminal Courts for taking from the Government Forests a few twigs or small branches or other forest produce of inappreciable value. Such action was characterised as injudicious severity, calculated to do more harm than good, and excite widespread dissatisfaction and angry feeling. It was ordered that in no instance should a prosecution be instituted for a first forest offence of this nature. A copy of the Resolution was sent to all Magistrates and Police Superintendents. The fact that the "twigs" in question would if left in the ground become trees in ten or fifteen years, and that a head-load of twigs meant the destruction of perhaps twenty or thirty trees was obviously not present to the mind of whoever drew up that Resolution. Still the spirit which actuated it need not be found fault with. The prosecution of offenders for offences even apparently trivial is not advisable and ought not to be necessary; for some substitute can be and actually was found. This Resolution was republished under the same administration in 1883; it is now again republished in the Resolution on the last Forest Report, with the observation that it is still in force. In the interval a practice of "compounding" for small offences had come into vogue; a man found cutting trees or doing other damage was under this plan brought before a village Punchayet who assessed the damage, and a sum not exceeding five times the amount was paid to the forest subordinate. It is notorious that the Punchayet assessed such damage at a merely nominal amount, and therefore the payment of five times the sum was not in practice oppressive—nor was it deterrent, as the figures given in the Resolution show very clearly. The present Resolution denounces in very unmeasured language this method of dealing with those who injure the forests. The Magistrates having been expressly ordered not to take cognisance of preserved forest cases, "constituting no offence," the department is taunted with exacting compensation in a number of "most trivial cases," which would have been dismissed by the Magistrates if taken into Court. Undoubtedly they would; every one of them. It is urged as an aggravation of this course that the compensation exacted does not merely represent the value of the damage done, but includes something in the nature of a fine assessed "on the arbitrary basis of the estimation in which the alleged offender and his neighbours are held by the Forest Officer"—one of these latter having incautiously admitted that in fixing the amount of the payment—generally a rupee—the forest antecedents of the depredator and his friends were taken into consideration. The number of cases settled on the spot in this fashion without the intervention of the police was nearly ten thousand in the Northern Division, and over one thousand in the Southern. The number taken before the Courts was fourteen hundred in the Northern, and less then two hundred in the Southern circle. The Resolution expresses the opinion that in the cases compounded the Forest Officers are satisfied with less evidence than would satisfy the Magistrate's Courts. But it is not the Forest Officer, but the Punchayet which ascertains the amount of damage done; if neighbours be satisfied with the evidence against one of their friends it is reasonable to suppose that it is sufficient. There is apparently a right to refuse to pay the damage assessed. In about one hundred and sixty cases, compensation was refused, and nothing more was said or done. This harsh and heartless method of checking forest offences may now be regarded as practically forbidden to the department.

Government without expressly saying so intimate very plainly that it is not worth the while of a Department which produces so little revenue to prosecute anybody, or even compound for offences against its rules. Mr. Shuttleworth having complained that the magistrates deal in a very different spirit with forest cases and salt or abkari cases, show triumphantly that while the Salt Department collects revenue amounting to Rs. 2,10,00,000 with less than five hundred offences, and abkari yields seventy-seven lakhs and-a-half with only eighteen hundred offences, the Forest Department in the Northern Circle had over eleven thousand offences for a paltry five lakhs. The number of forest offences has gone on increasing steadily and rapidly for some years past; and it is not very difficult to understand the reason why. Offences against the Forest Department are winked at, not to say encouraged by Government, while those against the revenue-yielding Salt and Abkari Departments are sternly repressed. If the Government would only send to all the Magistrates' Courts in the country orders that they are to dismiss as "constituting no offence" trifling charges preferred by those departments they would probably find that the number of offences would increase. It is to be feared that the experiment will not be tried, even though it may be doubted that much "anger and irritation" are produced by the manner in which the subordinates of the Salt and Abkari Departments enforce the law. We have nothing but approval for the intention of Government to ask the Conservators whether in future the minor forest produce—wax, honey, jungle fruits, and the like—may not be left to the jungle tribes, and the poorer villagers, to make a little money by collecting them, without any detriment to the interests of the forests. If, as we have said, the whole apparatus of forest supervision could be dispensed with without detriment to the forests, and to the public interests which the forests are to minister, we should be heartily glad of it. When wild in woods the noble savage ran, there were no Forest Officers, and assuredly no one ever dreamed of a Forest Department. If those good old days could be brought back again by a Government Resolution—and the forests receive no hurt—every lover of free nature would rejoice. But we know from experience that in these later times forests that are not conserved disappear; we know also what results from the want of forests. If the State maintains a Forest Department where is the common sense of discrediting it, and rendering its work impossible? What is gained by launching at it a Resolution which from beginning to end is harsh, and in places vituperative, winding up with a lecture to the head of the Department for the "impropriety" of honest remonstrance, and a peremptory order to carry out "loyally and without cavil"—that is to say in subservient silence—the instructions given, however mischievous they may be.

THE Indian Telegraph Department has just published a report which His Excellency the Governor-General in Council pronounces extremely satisfactory. The receipts have been greater, the expenses proportionate, and the public is shown to have availed itself of the advantages offered by the Department. In fact whatever extraordinary expense was incurred by the Department was in providing wires to accommodate the increasing traffic, and Government has reaped a surplus of almost twenty-six lakhs, a sum which is equivalent to a dividend of five per cent. on the capital account. During the past year the length of lines was increased by fifteen hundred and fifty miles, the total length now measuring thirty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-five miles—over a hundred and twenty thousand miles of wire. The numerous extensions are plainly represented on a map which accompanies the report. The extent to which the State uses the wires for its own purposes may be gathered from the fact that State messages numbered six hundred and sixty-one thousand, their value as represented by the usual charges, being upwards of fourteen and a-half lakhs of rupees. In not one of the divisions into which the Department is arranged was any decrease in private messages reported, and the number of messages and the income therefrom is shown to have been doubled during the last ten years. Foreign telegrams too, notwithstanding fluctuating charges, increased by over six per cent., but the reduction in the Indian transit charge led to a corresponding diminution in the receipts under this head. A table classifying the State, private, and press messages showed that while deferred messages are despatched with sufficient rapidity to meet Government requirements and those of ordinary individuals; the press has found it necessary to adopt the medium class. The ordinary press messages have been more numerous than in any previous year and the twenty-nine thousand messages which have been sent are shown to have cost over a lakh and nineteen thousand rupees. There seems every indication that the amount will be yearly greater, for a reference to the files of any Indian newspaper will show how far the press of this country keeps pace with the growing requirements of readers. Attention is drawn in the report, to the increasing preference on the part of senders of inland private messages for the deferred class which we have just noticed, and the Director-General takes care to point out that everything is done to pass it onwards whenever the wires are clear of urgent, and ordinary traffic. The report states in the last ten years whilst the urgent telegrams have increased in value by ninety-two per cent. and ordinary telegrams by fifty-nine, deferred telegrams have grown by two hundred and forty-seven per cent. Figures of this kind will doubtless shortly be used as an argument in favour of simplifying matters and throwing all private messages into a common class, and reducing charges. This might readily be done and with advantage. The chief superintendents come in for a meed of praise from the Director-General for the manner in which they have expedited the despatch of messages. Still much remains to be done in this matter. Prompter receipt of messages by clerks at the counter, a simplification of procedure, and a more prompt despatch would do very much towards expediting affairs. Expense also could be reduced in the stationery department by the substitution of the compact handy forms in use in England for the heavy unwieldy sheets which are now supplied. But this is no part of the report which so far as it goes merits the encomium of the Governor-General. The telegraphic money order is shown to be increasingly popular, though the total sum remitted by wire last year did not exceed a lakh of rupees. The complaints received concerning messages have been fewer, and all the experiments the electricians have made have proved successful.

Two Bills now before the Supreme Council have special reference to the Bombay Presidency. The former of these is to legalise the execution within British India of capital sentences which have been passed by British Courts in Native States. The necessity for such an enactment as is now proposed has been suggested by the Bombay Government in order to meet the requirements of Kathiawar, in which it is shown there are between four and five hundred States, some of which consist of as little as "a fraction of a village." In cases of imprisonment it is customary for offenders to be carried off to jails in British India; but there is no legal warrant for carrying out death-sentences in Bombay, in the case of offenders in these diminutive States, though doubtless it has sometimes been done. The new Bill will legalise all future operations. The second Bill is to set straight "a very natural oversight" regarding the levy and collection of tolls on the Lansdowne bridge over the Indus, at Sukkur, which Lord Reay opened shortly before he left India. An Act empowering the levy of tolls on public road-bridges, was, so far as Bombay is concerned, repealed in 1875, and doubts therefore arose as to whether tolls could legally be levied on this bridge. To remove these doubts, and enable Government to levy tolls on any future occasion on other bridges, where it is deemed desirable, the assistance of the Supreme Government is sought.

REPORTS on the working of the Indian mints tell of the decreased imports of gold and silver into the country during the past year. The theory is that with a low exchange the incoming of precious metals is enhanced. The experience of the mints at all events does not teach this, for we find that there was a decrease of fourteen millions of rupees at Calcutta and forty-nine millions in Bombay. The coinage of silver in the two mints was less than half that of the previous year; no gold was tendered at the Bombay mint, and only little over a lakh in Calcutta.

MR. J. BARR-ROBERTSON, in an article which he contributed to the *Financial News*, considers what will happen in the event of a bi-metallic policy not being acceded to. He holds that in the circumstances the Government of India must be given a free hand to pursue its course. With a faith in the House of Commons, which some persons are not able to share, he thinks it hardly likely that the representative chamber will be "so utterly indifferent to the welfare of India" as to turn a deaf ear to its demands for a settlement. As to what such a settlement outside of bi-metallism should be, he doubts if anyone, official or non-official, is in the present state of affairs prepared to dogmatise. Although the principles on which a variety of solutions might be based are well-known, there is an immense field of facts which will probably be found to have a controlling influence as to the policy to be adopted. For example, he cites the fears expressed that, if bi-metallism were adopted some Government might secede from the bi-metallic union. He argues this point fully, and comes to the conclusion that accessions or secessions are far more dangerous under gold mono-metallism than they could ever be under bi-metallism. He contends that if the world does not resort to bi-metallism India will be placed in an extremely critical position in regard to its currency. This contention is supported by reasons too long for reproduction here. In conclusion he pleads for more discussion: but discussion by competent persons. He as an expert echoes a complaint that one often hears on the lips of those who have made finance a subject of special study. "The ordinary correspondence on this question in the London and provincial papers is," says Mr. Barr-Robertson, "as to five-sixths of it, worse than worthless—it is so absurd as to be altogether misleading to those who look to it for guidance."

WE understand that great rejoicings are going on at Baroda, in connection with the birth of a son and heir to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Shreemant Anandrao Casseerao Gaekwad, the eldest brother of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad, G.C.S.I. This auspicious event occurred on Saturday, the 8th instant, at Baroda. The twelfth day, known as the Barsha ceremony, takes place to-day (Thursday).

THERE have been allusions during the week, writes the commercial correspondent of a contemporary, to a counter memorial to that of the Indian Currency Association, and some imaginative people have gone the length of asserting that canvassers for it are doing their work stealthily at dead of night. As far as the secrecy part of it goes, it is feared the imaginative people aforesaid have found a mare's-nest. The movement was referred to in these columns. Those opposed to the Indian Currency Association can hardly be accused of any diffidence in giving expression to their views, nor was there ever the slightest necessity for any secrecy. A short but excellent letter from Mr. Rushton has appeared this week in *Capital* on the closing of the Indian Mints, which he strongly opposes, pointing out that it will make the rupee necessarily mere token money eventually, and lead us, he believes, to a great economic disturbance, when it is found by the masses that the real intrinsic value of the coin is something considerably less.

So strong is the belief in Afghanistan that the Government of India is about to send an army into Afghanistan to assist the Amir against the Russians, that the fact that a large space has been cleared of jungle near Sherpui has caused the rumour to spread that a cantonment is to be formed there for our troops.

CONCERNING *Metal Mining Shares* in Calcutta a local correspondent says:—It is again refreshing to find that this class of stock is not quite forgotten. Taking them in the order of seniority, the following are the recorded transactions: Sonapet, 5 annas; Bengal Gold and Silver, 3-9 to 4-6; Pat Pat 4-9.

MRS. MACLAGAN, the wife of the Archbishop of York, has expressed her opinion on funeral customs in the following letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Funeral Reform Association: "No one who has worked among the poor can fail to recognise the importance of modifying the tyrannical customs connected with funerals. The long delay during which the dead are left in the same room with the living, the unseemly feasting and drinking, and the lavish expenditure, especially in clothes, are serious evils. I knew a case when £40 from a burial club was spent on the funeral of a man who lived in a garret, was always in debt, and left his wife a pauper. In another instance some Irish parents 'waked' their little girl for nine days in their single room, with drinking bouts every night, till they had collected enough to pay for the funeral. In both these cases the neighbours were not in the least horrified. To strengthen the cause of funeral reform an example must be set. Ladies may do much by abandoning the useless and expensive crape and advocating simple walking funerals wherever these are practicable, as well as by discouraging all needless expenditure such as hangings, hatchments, &c. Even floral tributes have degenerated into a mere complimentary custom."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TELEPHONE BETWEEN CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

The telephone line which has just been completed connecting New York with Chicago, is the longest in the world, and was opened to-day. The distinctness with which the words are heard is simply marvellous.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharanee are to dine next Monday, at the Mansion House, to meet the Duke of Edinburgh.

INSUBORDINATION IN THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Two of the drivers in the 13th Company of the Army Service Corps have been tried by court-marti[illegible]utting their saddles and harness, and have [illegible]nd guilty, but sentence on them has been de[illegible]ed.

A NEW KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

Lord Rosebery has been created a Knight of the Garter.

[The Garter became vacant on the death of the Duke of Sutherland.]

THE HAZARA REBELLION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 19.

No further news has been received of the suppression of the Hazara rebellion; but full credit appears to be given at least in Kabul to the news of the success of the Afghan troops.

LORD ROBERTS' MISSION.

The Amir had not, up to Monday evening, communicated further with the Government of India regarding the date of the Jellalabad Conference. His Highness has not yet reached Kabul from his summer residence, in the Pagman Hills.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE BHAMO DISTRICT.

The Government of India have refused the sanction of military operations in the Bhamo District this year as no money is available for the purpose. The military columns, therefore, will not go out, but the police force will be sent instead.

THE WAZIRI DEPUTATION.

The Waziri deputation, which visited Kabul, have returned to their own country. Their failure to come to any understanding with the Amir has confirmed the tribe generally in their friendship with the British Government.

THE ULWAR MURDER CASE.

The hearing of the case against Ramchunder and the other accused charged with the murder of Kunj Behari Lal, late Dewan of Ulwar, was closed on Tuesday. It is expected that the Court will deliver judgment in a fortnight.

THF CHIN OUTBREAK.

It is now reported that the Lushais brought about the Chin rising in the neighbourhood of Fort White, promising to begin operations themselves with the advent of open weather. The strengthening of the Southern Lushai posts by four hundred Gurkhas is, herefore, a very necessary measure.

THE BURMA-SIAMESE BOUNDARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 19.

To-night the Secretariat issued a note to the local press on the long-standing Burma-Siamese boundary question. The note runs as follows:—The Siamese Government have intimated its acceptance of the line of frontier recommended by the Government of India as the boundary between the Siamese and British territory east of Salween. An Anglo-Siamese Commission will assemble at Mong Hong probably about the 20th December for the purpose of demarcating the boundary agreed on. The Commissioners will divide at Mong Hong, and proceed to the east and west. The Superintendent and Political Officer, Mr. Hildebrand, is going towards the east, and his assistant, Mr. Leveson, towards the west; in the meantime Mr. Leveson, early in November, will have re-instated Sawlawi, Chief of the Eastern Karenni, in his trans-Salween territories. The frontier line is, briefly, as follows: Starting from a point on the east bank of the Salween, opposite Pachaung, which here forms the boundary between the Salween District and Cis-Salween Karenni it describes a semicircle, embracing the whole of the Me Pa and Me Che streams; it then proceeds northwards along the top of a ridge of the hills running parallel to the Salween River, and about twenty miles to the east of it as far as Mongmang where it turns towards the east along the southern boundaries of Mesakum Mong, Ta Mong, Khyut Mong, Hong Mong, Hsat, and Kyaingtom, and thence along the Eastern boundary of Kyaington and between that State and Kyaing Chaing to Kaing Hung.

THE LATE RAO BAHADUR DESHMUKH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 19.

At a meeting of the National Indian Association, held to-day, a resolution recording deep regret owing to the death of Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, and a letter of condolence to be sent to his eldest son was passed.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER.

A murder was committed at Walwa, in the Satara Collectorate, of a Mahomedan woman, by four Mahrattas. The accused, it seems, induced the woman to go with them on a gay trip to Dharwar. The woman consented and went, but on reaching near the Krishna River one of the accused sprang on her, and after depriving her of her ornaments, threw her into the river. The police have arrested all the accused.

DEATH OF MR. SNEYD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

Mr. Sneyd, Deputy Commissioner, Salt and Abkari, died this morning of cholera.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The committee of the Madras Branch of the Indian Currency Association has telegraphed to the Government of India urging the advisability of sending Mr. Mackay to England to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee.

THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Sir James Dormer, now on a tour on the West Coast, is suffering severely from gout.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, October 18.	
10 p.m.	79·3
WEDNESDAY, October 19.	
6 a.m.	79·1
10 a.m.	82·9
2 p.m.	84·8
4 p.m.	84·4

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

THE USE OF CURSORY REMARKS AT FOOTBALL.

A section of the Young Men's Christian Association is exercised in mind over the swearing which is indulged in on the football field. Indeed, some young muscular Christian Association kickers have decided not to play against profane propellers of the leather. In fact, it is suggested that these young and sturdy Christians should form a "non-cursing league." I do not join issue with these young Christians who object to cursory remarks on current play. In truth, I am with them entirely, but I think they are proceeding on false lines in their endeavour to right the wrong. If all good people were to shut themselves off from swearing sinners and other brands of evil talkers and evil doers I'm afraid that the world would very soon be a considerably more objectionable place than it is—and this seems quite needless to the "Old Fogey." Still to condemn football because the players swear is like denouncing congregational tea parties when the church warden or deacon allows a big, big D to escape his lips after the fat lady has crushed his favourite corn. The remedies I would suggest are that all those who profess and call themselves Christians, and who play football, should continue to do so, and should first of all never forget themselves; secondly, that they should diplomatically reprove the use of swear words on the field; thirdly, if such conduct is persisted in they should speak to the referee about the offender; and, fourthly, that ministers of the Gospel should themselves encourage church parades of both the players and members of football clubs. These suggestions may seem ridiculous; but still I am writing from experience.

A PIOUS PARSON'S CONDUCT.

Beginning with the last hint first, as it seems so "ridiculous, don't you know," I should like to say that I knew a clergyman—the vicar of a large parish in an important industrial town—who took a great interest in football. He used to help the church club, which played in an amateur sort of way under the Association rules. Then, too, he was a very prominent player in connection with the leading Rugby organisation of the town. He encouraged the members of the team to visit his church and hear their parson pray and preach. He could do both excellently well, and many a church parade on Sunday nights have I seen these Rugbeians undertake. Surely if this was possible in one instance it is practicable advice for other cases. As I said before, Christian footballers should keep guard over their one unruly member—for the tongue is apt to wag in times of excitement. Let me give you a little more experience. The aforesaid vicar was playing in a very hard match one day at Birmingham. He was most treacherously charged down by a rough opponent. As he rose from the ground his face was flushed with a wave of passing rage, and his eyes gleamed fiercely. Still it was but for the moment. He bit his lips. He clenched his fists, and then thrust them behind his back. He never spoke to his unchivalrous assailant, but he went to another member of his own Fifteen, and gently whispered: "John, I did well, didn't I?" That is the self-control that manly games should teach. The incident has never been forgotten, and to this day the members of that football club, who are no better and no worse than other people, relate this true tale with pride. Only once did any player ever for the nonce forget himself in that vicar's presence at football. That player blurted out a big, big D, which he immediately recalled by saying: "I beg your pardon, Mr. Vicar." The instantaneous retort was, "Don't beg my pardon. I know you're sorry you said it. It were better not." Surely this is better than raving about forming a "non-cursing League."

THE PURITY OF SPEECH IN SPORT.

I recall one or two other actual experiences on somewhat similar lines, but as they refer to mere ordinary players—not parsons—I will relate them. A very fierce match was taking place on a famous Midland enclosure when a foul-tongued and vicious half-back deliberately kicked such a gentlemanly and scientific player as Harry Daft, the son of the famous Richard of that ilk. Daft smarting under great pain coolly turned on his foul foeman with the observation that neither by words nor actions could he be considered a gentleman. What a snub! In another match a pertinacious Scotch forward was painful, frequent, and free in the use of expletives towards a famous English International half-back. The latter was very much annoyed, and most politely, most politely, most politely said to his Caledonian antagonist: "A little less Scotch, if you please." Surely such reproofs as these are better than "non-cursing Leagues." I know Sunday school teachers who have played and who now play football. These men, if true to their professions, can surely help in preserving the purity of speech in sport. Above all, I think the Football Association and the League might pass bye-laws giving the referee power to peremptorily suspend a man for the use of disgraceful language. Surely it is misconduct at such functions which now turns away lady spectators.

A GENEROUS RACEHORSE OWNER.—A FAMOUS FILLY.

Two good sportsmen have been most justly rewarded of late. All people who take even a lukewarm interest in the turf will rejoice at the success of Baron de Hirsch's La Fleche in one of the greatest prizes of the year, viz., the Lancashire Plate of 10,000 sovs. I call Baron de Hirsch a sportsman because he loves a grand horse, is prepared both to buy and breed them, is not by any means a gambler, and gives the whole of the stakes that his stud wins to the London Hospitals and other charitable institutions, in which it is almost needless to say that he takes a deep interest. All those who know of the philanthropy of the Baron will rejoice at his success. Few high-priced yearlings have so signally realised the anticipations formed during their juvenility as La Fleche has done. Highly-bred horses, high-priced horses, and the relatives of distinguished animals have too often provided the most extraordinary failures of the turf. La Fleche has been a wonderful exception. The 4,000 guineas which Mr. Peck gave for Maximilian was the highest price ever paid for an English yearling until June 28, 1890, when at the sale of Her Majesty's yearlings at Hampton Court, Lord Marcus Beresford on behalf of Baron de Hirsch bought La Fleche for 5,500 guineas. Of course, she was purchased because she was own sister to the Duke of Portland's famous filly Memoir. Never have expectations been so completely realised, for throughout her two-year-old career she was unbeaten. La Fleche was defeated in this year's Derby, but she was then as thin as a clothes prop and whatever temporary loss of form she displayed at Epsom has been compensated for since by her sterling victories in the St. Leger and the Lancashire Plate in each of which she decisively defeated her former conquerer Sir Hugo. Of the five races for the Lancashire Plate three have been won by mares, namely, Seabreeze, Signorina, and La Fleche—the first and last of this trio being St. Leger heroines as well. St. Simon, the sire of Fleche, is now clearly the leading stud horse of England, but more of him anon. In September last year Sir John Blundell Maple gave 6,000 guineas for a son of St. Simon and Plaisanterie—But Childwick, as he is now named, has yet to carry his master's livery in public.

HONEST JOHN OSBORNE.

The other sportsman who had been justly rewarded is no millionaire nobleman of foreign descent, but a plain peasant from Yorkshire, who has gained the respect of the sporting world both as a man and a jockey, for his probity and powers. Honesty is the best policy although it may not always bring riches. Honest John Osborne, the master of Breckongill, had his first mount in 1846—at a time when England, under her young Queen, was in the throes of a great economical and fiscal agitation, prior to entering upon the Victorian period of prosperity. Much has happened since 1846. Great jockeys have come and gone. Skilful riders have flitted like shadows over our running grounds and have speedily accumulated vast wealth. Boys without his soul of honour, his knowledge, and his skill have come and vanished rich beyond their wildest and most avaricious dreams. John Osborne has remained. He has seen all this. The *doyen* of his calling, the grand old man of the pigskin, he has remained, like the historic Roman matron, above suspicion. His unsullied honour, for the breath of suspicion has never dimmed the lustre of his noble crown, is a greater heritage for his six boys and three girls than the banking accounts of all the jockeys in England. Honest John was presented with 3,600 guineas and an illuminated album containing the signatures of the contributors, who embrace many of England's great men, territorially and intellectually.

GOOD-BYE, JOHN!

Considering that I was in front of all contemporaries, and devoted an article to the "Bank of England Jockey," as soon as ever the proposed testimonial was resolved upon—now nearly a year ago—it appears to me to be a work of redundance to reproduce his career again. I cannot, however, resist the opportunity of adding a few words about "Mr. John," who has been longer before the public than any jockey ever known except Frank Buckle. It is necessary to remind even his admirers that he won the Liverpool Summer Cup on Bon Mot in 1849, when the lad in his teens weighed five stone. His self-sacrifice, abstemiousness, and activity may be judged when we recollect that he never scaled more than 8st. 5lbs. when in training. He won his first classic race—and he has guided victors in every one of these events—so far back as 1856 when he was on the back of Mr. W. H. Brook's Maganese. Many of us who talk and write freely about turf matters were then unborn. Success has never spoiled John Osborne. He has never made a point of hobnobbing with his masters; of drinking his share of magnums of champagne; of puffing away at Cabanas; of donning patent leather shoes; and keeping a valet. "Master John" was never too proud to walk to a racecourse, and he has had a disdain for collars. A black satin neckcloth has been good enough for the little, square built, square-shouldered, grey-eyed, weather-tanned, muttonchop-whiskered horseman, who has always been the same honest, skilful, modest-mannered man. John Osborne is a man in every sense of the word, and as such is rightly regarded as one of the noblest works of his Creator.

REDUCING THE TROTTING RECORD.

There is quite a boom in the trotting, cycling and and swimming worlds just now owing to new records which have been established. We live in go-ahead times truly. Speed is the most fascinating and controlling power of the age. When a Boston horse trotted a mile in America so far back as 1810 in 2m. 48secs., the animal was considered a very useful and well-equipped quadruped. The record was gradually reduced, but 1859 had arrived before the mile was covered under 2m. 20s. This was then done by Flora Temple, who made 2m. 19¾s. Second by second, slowly but surely, was this reduced, until the famous Maud S. twice did 2m. 10¼s. Then in 1884 Jay-Eye-See was timed to 2m. 10s., but Maud S. gradually wiped this out until the figures came to 2m. 8¾secs. Then a spanking Californian colt called Sunol in 1891 did 2m. 8¼secs., beat on August 17th last, at Chicago, Nancy Hanks but this by accomplishing in 2m. 7¼secs. To trot a sulky round a course and never "break" into a gallop in this time is a great feat, and Nancy Hanks is just now Queen of the Turf. Somehow trotting does not seem to become very popular in England, but properly managed there is no valid reason why it should not. Its promoters are in earnest, and even in England they have commenced the experiment of attaching the driver's sulky to pneumatic tyred wheels like those seen on safety bicycles.

THE MILE SAFETY BICYCLE RECORD.

Those mad sprites who fly through space on magnified castors appear to be having a great time of it just now if we are to believe all that we see in print. No sooner has A. W. Harris, the Leicester youth, beaten F. J. Osmond's safety bicycle record of 2min. 16secs. for a mile by bringing the figures down to 2min. 12 3-5th secs., than the Americans simply overpower us. A. Tyler, of Springfield Mass., covers the ground in 2min. 8 4-5th secs, and J. Johnson knocks all pretentious riders into the conceivable shape that a silk hat can be kicked into by riding one mile at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1min. 56 3-5secs. Without being too hard on Yankee time-keepers, Yankee journalists, or even on the asphalt track, on which it is said these figures were made, I think I may say that I know that man Johnson—he comes from Chicago. The people of Chicago are prepared to do anything from erecting a building 20 storeys high to holding a World's Fair. Why, when Fitzgerald's team of English cricketers went to the States early in the "seventies," one of the players was asked if the British batters and bowlers were going to Chicago, "Oh, no; there's no ground there," was the reply of the simple Englishman. The Yankee rejoined: "May be there's no ground anywhere about the place, but by the time you get there I have no manner of doubt they will have made one." And that was twenty years ago. Still, I guess and calculate that I want to hear some more from Yankee land before I can assimilate and digest this 1min. 56 3-5secs!

THE NEW MAN-FISH.

It is strange how inland towns like Manchester, Salford, Oldham, Staleybridge, Leeds, Leicester, and Nottingham should have produced the best swimmers the country has seen, and yet so it is. The latest champion of the art of natation is a Manchester product, one J. H. Tyers, a youth of 16, who stands 5ft. 6½in., scales 10st. 6lbs., and is a perfect master of style and speed. He has deprived W. Evans of his position of honour, and by winning the 100 yards championship in 1m. 5 4-5secs., has actually lowered Nuttall's record of 1m. 6½secs. Tyers has also this season lowered the 300 yards' record by 28secs., and the 220 yards by 4 3-5secs. The untiring new man-fish—would make a bill for his next fresh-water gala. There are no pneumatic tyres or patent courses to help swimmers. Such feats result from pure merit without arificial aid.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of 18th inst:—

Submitted note by the Chairman, dated 6th October, 1892, on improved conveniences for the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers in Bombay harbour.

A copy of this note having been furnished to each Trustee, it was not read.

Resolution.—The Trustees approve of the scheme estimated to cost Rs. 2,28,779 (including dredging) for enlarging and extending the Ballard Road Pier in the manner suggested by the Engineer. The length to be 350 feet and width 60 feet with an arm or breakwater on the north 200 feet long and 9 feet wide at top in the clear. The channel to be dredged to 62·00 on T. H. D. so as to afford a depth alongside the pier of 9 feet at L. W. Ex. tides.

Detailed plans and estimates should be called for submission to Government for approval as required by section 68 of the Act, with a view to the early prosecution of the work.

Read Government Resolution P.W.D. (Railway) No. 1981, dated 6th October, nominating the Chairman of the Trust a member of the Committee appointed by Government to inquire into and report on the necessity or otherwise of the additional land applied for by the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, for extending the Company's Goods Yard at Wadi Bunder.

Read letter to Government No. 3796, dated 14th October, requesting that a copy of the plan showing the additional land required by the G. I. P. Railway Company may be furnished to the Trustees for their information.

Resolution:—Consideration postponed pending receipt of the plan from Government.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 14th Oct. 1892.	For week ending 14th Oct. 1891.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	10	25
" out of " ..	15	24
" transported	12	17
" attended to	1	1
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.		
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	4	6
" left	7	9
" remaining in dock	5	4
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	2	6
" left	4	6
" remaining in dock	9	8

The following curious anecdote is related in connection with the recent French military manœuvres. A nephew of M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, who is a lieutenant in a Dragoon Regiment, went in civilian dress to the caterer of the 12th Army Corps and asked to be taken in his employ. The caterer accepted him, and the young man, being free to roam about, took notes, cut telegraph wires, &c. He did, in short, all the work a spy would have accomplished, without being in the slightest degree molested in his operations. The incident has been reported to the superior officers of the corps, and measures will be taken to prevent its resurrence.

THE WRECK OF THE BOKHARA.

Full details of the terrible catastrophe, which has overtaken the P. & O. s.s. Bokhara on the Sand Island of the Pescadores, are still not to hand. Anxious enquiries have been made by the friends of the missing members of the crew, and grave doubts now exist whether the conjectured death-roll will decrease when the whole story has been told. Up to the present the following are the only survivors' names known amongst those picked up by H. M. S. Porpoise:—Mr. G. H. Prickett, chief officer; Mr. Jones-Parry, third officer; and Mr. W. H. Sweeney, fourth officer; Quartermasters Reed and Lewis; Dr. Lawson, passenger; Lieutenant Markham, passenger; and sixteen lascars. Two Europeans are supposed to have escaped and landed on the Sand Islands. Amongst those in the death-roll it is feared are thirty-two of the European officers and crew, including Captain Sams and Mr. Inglis, the second officer, and seventy lascars of the Bokhara, Major Turner, Captain Dunn, Captain Dawson, Lieutenant Boyle, Lieutenant Burnett, Sergeant Jenkins, Sergeant Donegan, and Sergeant Mumford, all belonging to the Hongkong Garrison, and the following other passengers: Messrs. C. Wallace, G. Taverner, G. Purvis, C. Ralf, G. Bishop, H. Lalmia of Ismailia, Mrs. Hawley, of Bombay, Mrs. Carnos, Mr. and Mrs. Chain, of London, and Mrs. Connify and infant. The P. and O. officials in Bombay have wired to Hgngkong for a full list of the survivors which, it is expected, will be received to-day.

THE FRANCISCAN NUNS AT UJJAIN.

A correspondent sends us the following account of the reception given at Mhow, on the 3rd instant, to the Franciscan nuns of Our Lady of Angels on the occasion of their arrival from France. He writes:—

Fitting arrangements were made both in the church compound and convent house to accord them a right hearty welcome. At 6 p.m. the Rev. Fathers Pius and John drove to the station to meet the mail train conveying the nuns, who were accompanied by the Very Rev. Father Bertram (the Prefect Apostolic of Rajputana) and the Rev. Father Bonvie, of the Diocese of Nagpur. A fair gathering of the Mhow public were also present on the railway platform. No sooner did the train glide into the station yard than a thrill of delight was felt by one and all on beholding the religious countenances of the nuns, bright and radiant with joy on arriving at their destination. After a brief interval on the platform, interchanging smiles, and good wishes they drove off to the church, and when the carriages were in sight the joyous peals of the church bells announced their near approach. The excellent Band of the 7th Bombay Native Infantry, which was kindly lent for the occasion by the Commanding Officer, played a lively march as the carriages drove into the compound and to within the church portico. This pretty little church, dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, is now very popular in Central India. It is famed for its neatness and beauty of structure. It was built very recently by the indefatigable Father Pius during his career as Military Chaplain at Mhow. All are aware of this good Father's zeal, devotion, and self-sacrifice during the course of its construction, but few, very few, are aware of the trying circumstances he then laboured under particularly for the want of adequate means. God Almighty, however, blessed his undertaking and helped him through. Pardon this digression. The altar, which was artistically decorated with varied species of crotons, ferns, and ever-greens, interspersed with the choicest of flowers, attracted the attention of the good nuns. It was gratifying to see the large attendance on that evening, and the nuns were no doubt edified by the examples of piety and Christian fervour which they then witnessed. They were also struck with the order and decorum of the congregation. The *Te Deum* was then solemnly intoned, followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, in thanksgiving for the safe arrival of the good Sisters.

After this function, the clergy followed by all present in church thronged the spacious hall of the parochial house, to hear the reading of an address, and to offer their congratulations to the good nuns; and nothing could be better timed or placed, as it tended to relieve the nuns from the intense emotion under which they laboured. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Colonel Peat, the kind and generous benefactor of the Catholic institutions at Mhow, the address was read by Lieutenant Folley. A well-filled purse, subscribed by the public of Mhow, was than presented as an initiative of their appreciation and best wishes for success in the noble work for which they have come out. Each and all present were then introduced to the nuns, whose condescending affability and kind words endeared them to all. I will now take the liberty of introducing them to you, Mr. Editor, and through you to the general public. Mother Mary Magdalen, (Superior), Mother Mary Alphonsa, (Assistant), Mother Mary Paul, Mother Mary of the Carmel, Mother Mary Baptista, Mother Mary Agnes, Sister Vincent (Lay Sister). After presentation the band again discoursed sweet strains for about a quarter of an hour, and the nuns then drove off to the convent house, where they were surprised to find, not as they expected, a few miserable huts, but a large and commodious house fully furnished with all actual requirements, the spacious halls beautifully illuminated with rows of Chinese lanterns, and the whole entrance decorated with wreaths, garlands, and various coloured buntings. Here they were left to themselves to enjoy a profuse collation provided for them.

These ladies were much moved at the enthusiastic reception given them and felt gratified at the kindly public spirit in which they were entertained by both Catholics and Protestants, Parsees, and other Natives.

The much-felt anxiety of parents at Mhow and surrounding stations for the opening of a convent school has at last been removed. It has been a long-felt want that such an institution be established for our children in Central India, and proving as it does that Mhow being a fine station, and a more accommodating centre with a salubrious climate its ends and purpose are further attained. This was originally the Rev. Father Pius' project, and he must be congratulated on its realization. The Very Rev. Father Prefect has also evinced great zeal and devotion in this direction by hastening the advent of the nuns.

The Convent House, lately purchased by the Rev. Fathers, at a cost of Rs. 18,000, is a very large bungalow, formerly used by the General Officer Commanding the Division. It is at a convenient distance from the church, and meets all the requirements for a first-rate convent school. The compound encloses several acres of land studded with large and stately trees. The Rev. Fathers underwent a further expense of Rs. 4,000 in repairing and furnishing the house to make it habitable. The religious accommodation and schoool thus afforded cannot be unattended by yet more pressing demands on the Prefect Apostolic, to say nothing of the orphans, and other victims of destitution who are rescued from spiritual ruin and sheltered in the convent orphanage. I would here venture to call attention to the state of this extensive and poor mission to our own pressing wants and to the noble example set us by the zealous clergy in purchasing a beautiful convent house at the enormous cost of Rs. 18,000, plus repairs, &c., which cost another Rs. 4,000, giving a total of Rs. 22,000. The half of which sum is not yet paid up. Here is an example, here is an act of generosity and disinterestedness on the part of the clergy, which ought to find a ready and liberal response in every Catholic bosom, and from every good Christian.

THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I would reply in the affirmative to the query contained in "Inquirer's" letter, which was published in your impression of yesterday. But to what extent does the law of copyright apply? Say, for instance, I am dealing with a subject which has been treated by many writers, and in various lights, and I want to produce a short historical sketch thereof. May I make use of an encyclopædia for the purpose, and, if so, to what extent, and under what conditions may I quote "verbatim," or avail myself indirectly of it without being guilty of an infringement of the law of copyright? Then, again, in making direct transcripts it is usual to give the name of the author made use of, but this is not so often the case when other people's writings are indirectly laid under contribution. Although it would be ridiculous to give references for either direct or indirect quotations with the literary conscientiousness of a Sam Weller, yet it does seem necessary for one to carefully guard against the danger of leaving an impression upon the mind of a reader that information obtained from extraneous sources was acquired at first-hand. These latter remarks are made, it may be necessary to explain, without any reference whatever to Lord Tennyson's poems.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 19. ECONOMIST.

It has been decided to hold a St. Andrew's Dinner in Calcutta again this year. Unfortunately, the Viceroy cannot be a guest, as his tour will not be over till the 2nd of December, the date of his arrival by sea from Madras.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following will be the Programme at the Athletic Sports Meeting this afternoon:—

4-0 p. m.—"100 Yards Flat Race"—Gymkhana Challenge Cup.

1 A C Oven
2 C F Levick
3 T Reed
4 H M Steuart
5 A Peterkin
6 J W E Donaldson

4-5 p. m.—"Sack Race."—Open to European School boys under 12 years of age only.

FIRST HEAT.

1 Arthur Slater
2 Samuel Shaw
3 Harold King
4 Frank Coulson
5 William Powell
6 Cyril Coulson
7 Edward Jones
8 Herbert Wilkinson
9 Allan Brown
10 John Brown
11 P Russell
12 Jeremiah Kelly
13 Albert Pinson
14 P Stewart
15 Arthur Finlay
16 C Bell
17 James Moore
18 C Brookes
19 Andrew O'Connor.

SECOND HEAT.

20 Frank Brennan
21 A Spilling
22 Benji Willis
23 C Wells
24 Edgar Jolly
25 Alex Sandilands
26 Fred Cluley
27 C Davey
28 William Holland
29 Charles Thome
30 Alex Jardine
31 Charles Malone
32 H Griffin
33 Bertie Hallums
34 G Gues
35 W King
36 Arthur Todman
37 Clement Conway
38 William Polson

4-15 p.m.—"Wide Jump."

1 P F Fischer
2 A Peterkin
3 J W E Donaldson
4 C F Levick

4-25 p.m.—"Veterans Race." 120 yards Handicap.

1 A F Beaufort, (penalised 5 yds)
2 H S Read
3 E W Arundell
4 J Crimmin
5 Lieut-Col Forjett
6 Alfred King

Additional entries will be received on the ground.

The latest arrival in the country will start scratch, and one yard will be allowed for every year since first landing in excess of the scratch man.

Last year's winner penalised 5 yards.

4-30 p.m.—"150 Yards Handicap." Members only.

1 C F Levick, scratch
2 A Peterkin, 5 yds
3 J . Vanderzee, 5 yds
4 J W E Donaldson, 5 yds
5 C B LaTouche, 10 yds
6 H Walpole, 10 yds
7 W G Windham, 10 yds
8 H M Steuart, 16 yds
9 T L Roberts, 16 yds
10 A H King, 20 yds
11 J Grimmin, 20 yds
12 J H Symington, 20 yds

4-30 p.m.—"¼ Mile Flat Race." Open to British Soldiers and Sailors only.

1 F Mountford
2 Sergt Stevens
3 S Wilson
4 W H B Rix
5 G Greaves

4-40 p.m.—"Throwing the Hammer."

1 A Peterkin

4-45 p.m.—"Two Miles Bicycle Race."

1 W Penton (Bath Road Club)
2 M H Nicholson
3 T de G Derry
4 T Summers

5 p.m.—"Sack Race." Final Heat.

1 2 3 4 } Winners of 1st Heat.
1 2 3 4 } Winners of 2nd Heat.

5-5 p.m.—"Half Mile Steeplechase." Members Handicap.

1 J H Vanderzee, scratch
2 A Peterkin, 10 yds
3 C B La Touche, 40 yds
4 J H St John, 60 yds
5 H M Steuart, 60 yds
6 J H S Murray, 60 yds
7 J H Symington, 80 yds
8 A S Capper, 80 yds

Every competitor must go over or through the water, and any one who jumps to one side or the other of the water shall be disqualified.

5-15 p.m.—"Half Mile Steeplechase." Open to Native soldiers only.

1 Pte Mahomed Khan
2 Pte Khanmehter Gopalmeter
3 Pte Gunmehter Rammeter
4 Pte Shahaj Khan
5 Pte Ramdas Singh
6 Pte Abdoola Khan
7 Lce-Naik Sukha Singh
8 Pte Sunnak Kittermale
9 Pte Rajajeerao More
10 Pte Narayan Singh
11 Pte G Baknak
12 Pte Indur Khan
13 Pte Naki Khan
14 Naik S Ganmehter
15 Pte Shari Khan
16 Pte Gonnak Sonnak
17 Pte Gonnak Itnak
18 Pte Abagjeerao Surve
19 Pte Shaikh Sadala
20 Pte Shaikh Ebram
21 Pte Eukernah
22 Pte Katichuram Singh
23 Rect Allah Rahim Khan
24 Lce-Naik Naki Khan
25 Pte Shaik Oosman
26 Rect Shaik Cassum
27 Rect Shaik Mahomed Hussein
28 Rect N Shaik Mahomed
29 Pte Samat Khan
30 Pte Shaik Dastgir
31 Pte Sital Singh
32 Dr Gopnak Bhicknak
33 Pte Tukaram Sakhal
34 Pte Afzal Khan

5-15 p.m.—"Tug-of-War."

SEMI-FINALS.

21 Company E Division RA } A
14 " " "
11 Company S Division RA } B
H M S Abyssinia

5-35 p.m.—"1 Mile Walking Race. Open to All Comers."

1 Pte Watts, 2nd Lanc Fus
2 Pte Sawyer, R M L I
3 Lce Corpl Butler, Bo Vol
4 Pte F Mountford, 2nd Royal Lance Regt
5 Pte Greaves, do do

5-45 p.m.—"Tug of War, Final."

Winners of A *vs* Winners of B

6 p.m.—"Prize Distribution."

MILITARY NEWS.

The School of Musketry, Deolali, will close on the 23rd instant.

Lieutenant-General W. H. Caine, Royal Artillery, s permitted to retire.

Major R. M. Crofton, Royal Artillery, proceeds home on transfer to a field battery.

Major J. A. Ferrier, Royal Engineers, will be posted to the Madras command on arrival in India.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. Gaselee is confirmed as Commandant 1-5th Gurkhas, vice Sym vacated.

Lieutenant R. E. Home, Royal Artillery, officiates as Subaltern in No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.

The next course of instruction at the Army Veterinary School, Poona, will commence on the 1st proximo.

Lieutenant Sangster, 4th Bombay Rifles, has been appointed to act as sixth Assistant to the Political Agent at Aden.

Lieutenant K. H. Jackson, Liverpool Regiment, is appointed to the 20th Punjab Infantry, on probation for the Staff Corps.

Colonel G. A. Hellyard, Rifle Brigade, will be placed on half pay on 9th November next, and is permitted to proceed Home on or after that date.

Lieutenant Gordon, 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Agency Police in Kathiawar, as a temporary measure.

Surgeon-Major A. Asbury, Army Medical Staff, has been granted an extension of leave in England, on medical certificate, to the 28th March next.

Lieutenants E. W. Grove and J. S. Gooch, Royal Artillery, join the 24th Field Battery, and No. 22 Company Southern Division, respectively, on exchange.

Captains A. Powell and E. Bickford, and Lieutenants W. S. Armitage and A. J. Battine, Royal Artillery, proceed Home in December next to join the school of Gunnery at Shoeburyness.

The 1st Battalion Northampton Regiment on arrival from England in the Malabar, on the 1st November, will be railed, via Poona to Bangalore. This Regiment will receive about 450 men from the 2nd Battalion at Singapore about the latter end of November.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Abbott, 19th Bengal Lancers, and Lieutenant F. W. Pirrie, 4th Bengal Infantry, have been granted 12 months' leave to England on private affairs; and Lieutenant E. L. Mackenzie, Sussex Regiment, six months' leave on medical certificate.

It has been decided that the sanctioned honorarium of Rs. 300, payable to an examiner for two half-yearly examinations in the Russian language, should be considered for the present as a retaining fee, payable annually, whether any candidates present themselves at an examination or not.

The Government of Bombay have sanctioned the grant of a gratuity of six months' British pay of rank to Lieutenant E. G. R. Wilkins, Adjutant, of the 14th Bombay Infantry, for an injury received by him when at Riding drill in the Riding School of the 55th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, Deesa, in April last.

The tenure of appointment of Captain L. L. Steele, East Yorkshire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, will expire on the 27th instant, when Major C. J. Blomfield, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, who is now officiating will be confirmed in the appointment. Captain Steele is now on leave in England.

An Artillery board of examination has been ordered to assemble at Kirkee on the 31st October for the examination of Lieutenant de Brett, of the 26th Field Battery, Ahmednagar, and Lieutenant Bayly, of the 27th Field Battery at Kirkee, in Range Finding. The President of the board must be an officer who has gone through a course of range finding at Aldershot, or a long course of gunnery at Shoeburyness.

THE LUSHAI OPERATIONS.

The following official correspondence regarding the Lushai field operations is published in the *Gazette of India*:—

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department;

To the Adjutant-General in India.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5300-A, "Field Operations, Lushai," dated the 20th August, 1892, forwarding reports on the operations of the Eastern Sonai (Aijal) Column during the recent rising in the Lushai Hills.

2. With reference thereto, I am to say that the Government of India fully appreciate the good work done by the Aijal Column, and concur in the commendation bestowed on the officers named in your letter under reply, viz., Lieut.-Colonel Rennick, 18th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant Edwards, 18th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant Roddy, 42nd Gurkha Rifles; Lieutenant Johnson, 1-5th Gurkha Rifles; Surgeon-Captain Evans, 18th Bengal Infantry. I am further to express the satisfaction of the Government of India at the results achieved by the exertions of these officers and of the troops and police who took part in the operations.

3. A copy of this letter will be forwarded to the Home Department with a request that an expression of the appreciation of the Government of India of the services of Captain Loch, Commandant, Surma Valley Military Police Battalion, who commanded the column, may be conveyed to that officer.

No. 5,300-A,—"Field Operations, Lushai," dated Simla, the 20th August, 1892.

From the Adjutant-General in India;

To the Secretary of the Government of India, Military Department.

Lord Roberts concurs in the commendations bestowed by Brigadier-General Channer, C. B., V. C., Commanding the Assam District, on the following officers:—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. F. Rennick, 18th Bengal Infantry; Captain G. H. Loch, Commandant, Burma Valley Military Police Battalion; Lieutenant R. M. Edwards, 18th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant H. H. Roddy, 42nd Gurkha Rifles; Lieutenant C. R. Johnson, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles; and Surgeon-Captain J. F. Evans, M.B., 18th Bengal Infantry.

And I am to suggest that the Government of India may be pleased to express their approbation of the services rendered by these officers, and of the exertions of the troops and police under their command.

A report from Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. F. Rennick, Commanding at Aijal, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Assam District, encloses a report from Captain Loch on the purely military operations of the Aijal Column during the rising.

Colonel Rennick says:—From the date of the arrival of the detachment of the 18th Bengal Infantry at Changsil on the 17th March to the 10th June, 1892, the men of both the 18th Bengal Infantry and the Surma Valley Military Police Battalion had a most arduous time of it for three months. The men on an average had a night in bed, and at times were on standing duty. They had to escort convoys, patrol roads and jungles, visit suspicious and refractory villages, keep up some fifty miles of line of communication, and to carry on a constant guerilla warfare. The men of both battalions most cheerfully answered all calls of duty, and behaved splendidly. I beg leave to bring their conduct to the special notice of the General Officer Commanding. I have already noted from time to time in my journal, which I ceased to submit after the return of the Eastern Sonai Column to Aijal, the various measures I had taken at Aijal and Changsil to provide shelter and guard against sickness and also the efforts made to keep Mr. M'Cabe in the field as long as possible to enable him to make a finish of the political negotiations. Captain Loch showed considerable ability, dash, and discretion in the conduct of all the operations and night marches in a country physically the most difficult in India troops were ever called upon to serve in, especially at a time of the year when the rainy season had set in. As an officer of the regular army, although in civil employ, I would beg leave to submit his name for the favourable consideration of the General Officer Commanding, as well as those of Lieutenants R. M. Edwards, 18th Bengal Infantry, and H. C. Tytler, 11th Bengal Infantry, and Surgeon-Captains J. F. Evans, M.B., and H. B. Melville, M. B., he mentions in his report. I would also beg to mention the names of Captain G. S. Goldsmid, who held Changsil during a very trying part of the year, and carried out all orders and requisitions to my entire satisfaction; and Conductor Brown, of the Commissariat Department, who had charge of the transport bullocks and handled them judiciously.

Captain Loch's report states that the column was composed as follows:—75 rifles of the 18th Bengal Infantry, under Lieutenant Edwards; 225 rifles of the Military Police under Lieutenant Tytler, Assistant Commandant, Military Police, with Lieutenants Roddy, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, and Johnson, 5th Gurkha Rifles, attached to the Military Police—total 300. Surgeon-Captains Evans, 18th Bengal Infantry, and Melville, Civil Surgeon, North Lushai, accompanying the column as medical officers; 110 rounds of amunition per man was taken—75 carried by the men, 65 by the coolies in reserve. About 260 Khasia coolies provided the transport required. A summary of the operations, full reports of which have already been given in these columns, is then reported.

In conclusion, says Captain Loch, I would point out that for the sake of brevity I have mentioned the bare outlines only of the operations. During the greater part of the time the weather was exceedingly unfavourable to the troops, and the manner in which the work was done, and the cheerful spirit in which difficulties and discomforts were faced by all ranks, was beyond all praise.

Though our casualties were few, it would be unfair to infer therefrom that the risks were not great. We had fighting against us a powerful combination of at least four of the strongest of the Eastern Sonai villages, who, at the lowest computation, could have put into the field 1,000 men all armed with guns and probably half as many again would not be beyond the mark.

I attribute the smallness of our loss entirely to the fact that our careful flanking, prompt rushing of stockades, and the numerous small parties sent out daily for a distance of some miles from our various halting-places, demoralised the enemy, and gave them little or no time for concerted action.

Where all, both officers and men, behaved so well, it may be perhaps invidious to single out individuals: but I feel bound to mention particularly the names of Lieutenants Edwards, 18th Bengal Infantry, and Tytler Military Police, who by their dash and promptitude in action ensured the success of the operations. Of the services rendered to the column by Surgeon-Captain Evans, M. B., 18th Bengal Infantry, who acted as senior medical officer, I cannot speak too highly. By his untiring energy in camp and on the march, and by his careful treatment of the men, he undoubtedly enabled the force to keep as efficient as it did during a most trying and unhealthy season of the year.

Note.—I have not attempted to compute the loss inflicted by us on the enemy, as the well-known custom of the Lushais in invariably carrying off their dead and wounded renders it impossible to make any reliable estimate.

That they lost heavily from the beginning to the end may be assumed from the fact that they own to losses greater than we had anticipated, and their estimate to us would naturally be rather under than more the mark.

Brigadier-General G. N. Channer, C.B., V.C., Commanding the Assam District, in his report to the Adjutant-General in India, says:—From personal communication with Mr. M'Cabe, the Political Agent in charge of the Lushai operations, and who arrived on duty in Shillong at the end of June, I am enabled to state, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, that excellent service was rendered throughout the operations by Lieutenant-Colonel Rennick and his detachment of the 18th Bengal Infantry, and that this officer worked in complete harmony with the Political Agent in an undertaking which was essentially a civil affair. Lieutenant Colonel Rennick gave the greatest assistance in pushing up convoys of provisions, in employing his men in road-making, in sanitation and housing of the troops, and in keeping the Western Lushais in check.

The detachments of the 18th Bengal Infantry employed separately on punitive expeditions were under command of Lieutenant and Adjutant R. M. Edwards, and did good service throughout. The officers attached for duty to the Police—namely, Lieutenant H. H. Roddy, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, and Lieutenant C. R. Johnson, 1-5th Gurkha Rifles—were also reported to me by Mr. M'Cabe as having done willing and good work. I regret to state that Lieutenant Johnson's health completely broke down on return to the base, and that he will have to be invalided home from the effects of malarious fever contracted on service.

As regards Surgeon-Captain J. F. Evans, M. B., 18th Bengal Infantry, I have much pleasure in reporting, for Lord Roberts' information, the unremitting care this officer displayed towards the sick of all ranks. To Surgeon-Captain Evans' energy and watchful care the 18th are indebted for a low sick report in a notoriously unhealthy part of the world. I have already myself thanked Surgeon-Captain Evans in District Orders for his medical zeal and energy, and trust that Lord Roberts will feel that this officer's services are worthy of being brought to the notice of Government.

Of Captain Loch, commanding the Sonal Military Police, I have no personal knowledge, but he agrees in his report with my recommendations regarding

Lieutenants Roddy and Johnson and Surgeon-Captain Evans.

Finally, in my capacity as General Officer Commanding the Assam District, I beg to place on record my high sense of the able and cheerful manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Rennick worked his detachment, composed as they were of Hindustanis from the plains, unused to dense jungle hills; and I am aware that Mr. M'Cabe agrees with me in thinking that a large measure of the success attained by the Lushai operations was due to Lieutenant-Colonel Rennick's zeal, energy, and hearty co-operation, and I beg to bring his name forward for the favour of Lord Roberts' consideration.

THE MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT IN BRAZIL.

The daily religious journal (*A Palavra*), of Oporto, of 27th September publishes the following which may be regarded as a hoax at the expense of the religious paper:—*O Figaro*, of Rio de Janeiro, of the 8th September says that the Republic is deposed and the Monarchy restored in that city, Izabel I., the daughter of the late D. Pedro II. having been proclaimed Empress of Brazil.

According to the *Figaro* the police authorities of Brazil were ordered to hand over through a secret agent to all the newspapers the following notice:—

"Police Commissioner's Office of the Imperial Court—Notice—The editor of this paper is intimated that he shall not give publicity to the news of the restoration of Monarchy, inaugurated this day, until he receives notice to the contrary, and he is also instructed not to alter in any way his edition of to-morrow's issue, under the penalty of imprisonment and sequestration of the press. The *Figaro* says further that to justify its disobedience of the order of the police authorities the editors met in their office, at the invitation of their superior and determined, at the risk of their lives, to disobey the odious order imposed upon them. For this purpose, they deliberately made two editions of their paper, one of which had the same page perfectly *legal*, containing literary articles, and the second contained the abovementioned news, substituted for the legal page. D. Izabel, daughter of the late Emperor, having been proclaimed Empress of Brazil, a proclamation has been published in her name *in extenso*, of which the following are its concluding words:—

"On the imperial throne you may depend that I will only have before my eyes, the idolized image of our Fatherland and the maxims of our Holy Religion, without whose counsels the destinies of nations can only be completely unhappy. I shall shortly be amongst you to consolidate definitely the throne and the altar.

ISABEL I, EMPRESS."

Versailles, 15th August, 1892.

According to the same journal, the regency is composed of the following statesmen:—Viscount de Ouro Preto, Councillor Gaspar da Silveira Martins, and Councillor Joao Alfredo Correa d'Oliveira, and adds:—By the informations we could gather, we know that the new Ministry shall be constituted in the following manner:—Prime Minister and Minister of the Colonies,—Viscount of Sinimbu. Minister of War—General Couto de Magalhaes. Agriculture—Baron of Drummond. Exchequer—Dr. Mattoso Camara. Empire—Baron of Loreto. Justice—Dr. Silva Costa. Foreign Affairs—Dr. Josquim Nabuco.

The *Figaro* says that the first decrees are these:—Empire of Brazil—Decree of the Regency. The Regency Decrees:—

Article I. The Brazilian Monarchy is restored, D. Isabel I. being proclaimed by the people Empress and perpetual defender of Brazil."

Art. II. The "Constitution of the 24th February of 1890 is abolished.

Art III. The contrary dispositions are revoked.

Chamber of the Sessions of the Regency 7th September, 1892. (Sd. Visconde de Ouro Preto; Conselheiro Ribeiro Machado; Conselheiro Joao Alfredo Correa de Oliveira.

Empire of Brazil—Decree of the Regency—No. 2—The Regency Decrees:—

Art I. The capital of the Empire is in a state of siege for the period of sixty days.

Art. II. All the constitutional guarantees are suspended for the same period.

Art III. The contrary dispositions are revoked.

Empire of Brazil.—Decree of the Regency—No. 3. The Regency Decrees:—

Art. I. Being desirous to satisfy the ardent wishes of all the Brazilians, the Roman Catholic and Apostolic Religion is again recognized as the Religion, the of Estato.

Art. II. The contrary dispositions are revoked.

Empire of Brazil.—Decree of the Regency—No. 4. The Regency Decrees:—

Art I. A legislative ordinary council is summoned to meet within the period of ninety days from to-day's date with constitutional attribution to revise the constitution of monarchy with reference to the commercial and municipal freedom in communication.

Art. II. A subsequent Act shall rule the form of the elections.

Art. III. The contrary dispositions are revoked.

All of these decrees are signed by the three members of the Regency.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

Our Hyderabad correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—

His Excellency the Viceroy is expected to arrive here on the 3rd of November. There was a chetah hunt, near Soorinnugger, last Saturday week, and Sir Asman Jah entertained the party afterwards at breakfast, at Asmangur.

Last Thursday Col. West and the Officers of the Royal Artillery had a gymkhana at Trimulghery, the sports were good and afforded great amusement.

Event.—Egg Spearing for horses was won by Mr. Fitzgerald, R. H. A., and the Egg Spearing on ponies, by Capt. Mumtaz Ali.

II. Event.—Balaclava Melee, R. A., vs. 21st Hussars. Six a side, prize "Honour and Glory," was won by the R. A. team.

III. Event.—Imitation Pig-sticking in heats of three, was won by Mr. Winwood, R. H. A.

IV. Event.—Affinity Stakes—Lady to take a ring, gentleman a peg, two runs; hurdle to be taken before, and after ring and peg—were carried off by Mrs. Arnold and Major the Nawab Afsur Jung—prize, a silver bowl.

V. Event.—War of the Roses. Did not come off.

VI. Event.—The "Quis Separabit" Stakes was watched with great interest. Each lady and gentleman rode round a flagged course holding a piece of ribbon between them, and any one dropping an end or breaking the ribbon had to pull up. Six couples entered, and it was won by Mrs. G. Andrew and Col. West, R. H. A., prize,—a silver bowl.

Heavy rain fell during the early part of the afternoon, but the weather cleared up just before the sports began.

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed.

Walter Frederic Perman, Tea Planter, Selang, Assam, and Montague Kelway Bamber, Analytical Chemist, Metcalfe Hall, Calcutta, for an improved machine for withering tea or other leaf.

John Julius Adler, Deputy and Acting Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, for improvements in or relating to bogie trucks for rolling stock.

Theodore William Hughes Hughes and Edward Kay Robinson, for the strop scabbard.

Maurice Lorois, of 5 Avenue Allard Nantes, in the Republic of France, President of the Societe anonyme des Moteurs Thermigues Gardie of Nantes aforesaid, for improvements in and connected with gas engines or motors.

John Edward Dowley Wise, Engineer, of No. 33, Bania Pookur Road, Calcutta, for a specially constructed boat, in which fish or other submarine animals may be conveyed through water and kept alive whilst being so conveyed.

A specification of the undermentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888 in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer and Patent Agent, of No. 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for a nut-cutter principally intended for cutting betel-nuts into fine threads or strings. (Filed 4th August 1892.)

The undermentioned design has been registered under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

Robert Gordon Orr and Fred. William Emery, both of Mount Road, Madras, in the Presidency of Madras in the Empire of India, and there carrying on business together in co-partnership as watchmakers, diamond merchants, jewellers and silver smiths, under the style or firm of P. Orr and Sons, for a design consisting of a 24 hours' watch dial, with the dark hours represented by a black ground.

On the 9th of June last a lady in Hamburg was robbed of 150,000 francs in Italian Rentes. It has now been discovered that the theft was committed by some members of an international band of robbers, whose leader is Riccardino Pietro Bernardino, of Romano Conavesi, a man of 46 years of age, who appears under various high-sounding names, and generally gives himself out for a proprietor of vineyards. In spite of an offered reward of 2,000 marks the thieves have not yet been arrested.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lord Rosebery has been created a Knight of the Garter in the place of the late Duke of Sutherland.

Two of the drivers of the Army Service Corps, charged with cutting their saddles, have been found guilty. Sentence was deferred.

Colonel Bisset, Manager of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, is now in Simla, his visit having for its object the finding of ways and means to carry on the Godhra-Rutlam line, work on which is likely to be retarded owing to the want of funds.

On his way from the hills Sir Auckland Colvin will pay a three hours' visit to Naini Tal, partly no doubt to enjoy a last look at the place where he has passed so many days both pleasant and laborious, but chiefly to inspect the local water-works, which by then will be far advanced towards completion.

Active measures are being taken for the suppression of dacoity in Bundelkhand. Last Wednesday a force consisting of twenty sabres of the 8th Bengal Cavalry and 162 rifles of the 35th Sikhs, with two British and four native officers, started from Nowgong to break up bands in the district.

Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co., Agents of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, have been authorised by the Government of India to fly the Royal mail flag on such of their vessels as carry Her Majesty's mails.

The Madras Government has been asked to allow its Consulting Architect, Mr. Irwin, to prepare the designs for a palace at Jeypur. Mr. Irwin designed most of the new Government buildings that have sprung up at Simla in recent years.

Colonel F. J. Home, during his six weeks' leave in India, will carry on the duties of Inspector-General of Irrigation, the appointment being a personal one, Mr. Claude Vincent only acting at Public Works head-quarters as Deputy Secretary to Government.

Chikai, on hearing of the despatch of the Kurram force, has withdrawn from Dambakai to his asylum at Chinarak. He has been in a bad way and expected to withdraw for some time. He has sent his family and valuables into the hills for safety; but asserts that he will willingly have a friendly conference with the British officers if the Amir orders it.

Though negotiations for the catchment area of the new water-works at Simla are still pending, the mule track to the works, the excavation of sites, the pumping station, and huts for workmen have been completed, while the workshop and engine driver's quarters are in hand. The sewage extension scheme is making good progress. On the Chota Simla line,—length 5,097 feet—the pipe track within municipal limits, 2,100 feet in length, has been completed. The remaining length down to the first waterfall is well in hand and will probably be finished by the middle of next month. On the Boileaugunge line—5,446 feet—2,500 feet of the pipe track has been completed with the exception of one small bridge. The remaining length will probably be completed by the end of October.

A rumour comes from Turkistan that a Russian Mission is shortly to be received at Kabul.

Transfrontier correspondents report the withdrawal of 25,000 Russian troops which had been concentrated in Khokand into winter quarters.

Colonel G. A. Hillyard, Rifle Brigade, will be placed on half-pay on the 9th of November next, and is permitted to proceed home on or after that date. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Gaselee is confirmed as Commandant of the 1-5th Gurkhas, *vice* Sym, vacated. Major R. M. Crofton, Royal Artillery, proceeds home on transfer to a field battery. Major J. A. Ferrier, Royal Engineers, will be posted to the Madras command on his arrival in India.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Khorassan reports that 100,000lb. of Indian green tea were imported into Mashed last year. He says that such tea is considered of very inferior quality, and is only used by Mashed traders to mix with China green tea, of which large quantities arrive for despatch to Merv, Bokhara, &c. The favourite black tea in Khorassan is what is known as Telai or golden, and is Assam tea, sent from Calcutta. There is also a good demand for Indian black tea from Kangra. Mr. Ney Elias also states that the quality of Russian piece-good imported into Central Asia is improving. Patterns of English and Indian chintzes are sent from Mashed to Russia, and similar materials and patterns are manufactured, and so closely imitated that it is now difficult, in many cases, to distinguish Russian from British chintz.

Something akin to the case of the engineer hoist with his own petard has happened to a citizen who dwells in the Rue Blomet, Paris. This person, who is evidently a man of much foresight and precaution, had hit upon a very ingenious system for the discomfiture of the enterprising burglar. He fixed up behind his door a revolver loaded with pellets, and so arranged as to act as a small battery, which would be fatal, or nearly so, to any one opening the door with undue pressure or bursting it in suddenly. The citizen had a specially careful way of opening the door, but unluckily for himself he had dined too well one night, and the consequence may be guessed. He worked his latch-key all right, and was entering his rooms rather energetically, when the temporarily forgotten battery set to work and its inventor received a full charge of pellets in the body. Although his injuries were slight, it is not probable, considering his experience, that he will retain the battery as a permanent institution.

Writing on the unpleasant excitement caused among the English community at Neuilly by the action of the Association of British and American Mission Homes in Paris, with regard to the chaplaincy of Christ's Church, a Paris correspondent says:—A circular letter has been sent round by Mr. Sydney Arnold and four other influential members of the congregation, inviting British residents to attend a meeting on Saturday at the Institute Rudy, in the Rue Royale, to discuss the situation, to protest against the action of the association, and to pass a vote of sympathy with the Rev. R. T. de Carteret, the chaplain. Mr. Arnold called on me to-day to inform me that Mr. Laurier, a well-known and distinguished member of the British Chamber of Commerce, and unconnected with the congregation of Christ's Church, will take the chair at the meeting. He pointed out that the congregation is tried of the way in which the chaplains have been dealt with. The peculiar hardship in Mr. de Carteret's case is his having given up a very good chaplaincy to come to Christ Church. I was shown the articles of indictment on which the London directors acted, and have been assured by different members of the congregation that they are quite unfounded. Mr. de Carteret was never asked whether these charges were true, or given an opportunity to defend himself. The congregation are up in arms at what they conceive to be an unjust way of treating a chaplain whose conduct and preaching has been such as to command their respect and affection.

Many troubles and vexations were caused by a visit which was paid the other day by the Czar to the military camp at Ijora. The latter place is a village on the Neva, about ten miles from St. Petersburg, and accessible by water or rail. On the occasion of the visit soldiers were placed on the railway. Not far from the city are a number of of mills, the workmen at which live on the opposite side of the line, going home daily for their meals. These workmen got to their work on Saturday morning, but were not allowed to cross the line again the whole day, being obliged to go without their food or buy it in a public-house. No traffic was allowed. Even people who had their own farm lands on the sides of the railway were forbidden to walk across. The trains from Moscow were stopped and were sent off all within a quarter of an hour of each other in the evening. The river traffic was also entirely suspended. It can be readily imagined—writes our correspondent—what discomfort such suspension of traffic occasioned, and it is only a Russian official who can see the good of it. On the way back the Czar wanted a cup of tea, but owing to a sudden jerk of the railway carriage the tea was upset. The next morning (so goes the story) the whole line between St. Petersburg and Ijora was carefully searched by numbers of men, ordered to find out what had jerked the Czar's teacup! Every time the Czar goes up and down to Peterhof the steamers have to be decorated, the traffic suspended on the river, and occasionally even the loading of steamers is stopped.

A correspondent sends a contemporary a cutting from the catalogue of a well-known London bookseller in which 23 volumes of the works of Surendro Mohun Tagore on Hindu music, presentation copies to Lord Ripon, are advertised for sale. Our correspondent's comment is that this is not encouraging to those who bring gifts. Nor is it: but then if you are presented with a score of volumes on a subject of which you know nothing, you must be expected to unload sooner or later, even if the donor be an Aryan brother, and you have always been prone to slobber over the fraternity. The truly remarkable thing is that Mr. Bernard Quaritch, who knows his business, should think that the fact of a book's having been presented to Lord Ripon, is likely to enhance its market value. But, as somebody has observed, the line that divides the bibliophile from the biblio-fool is often indistinct.

M. Dutreuil de Rhins, the well-known French Geographer and author of a work on Thibet under the title of "L'Asie Centrale," arrived at Leh on the 2nd instant. He is accompanied by M. Grenard, a Chinese Secretary, and twelve followers. M. de Rhins is in charge of a Scientific Mission sent to Chinese-Turkestan by the French Director of Public Instruction. After spending last winter in Khotan he set out to explore North-Eastern Thibet; but was compelled to proceed to Ladak owing to heavy losses of baggage animals. He makes a very short stay at Leh, returning almost immediately to Khotan.

Realism on the stage, a correspondent says, is making further progress in Vienna. On Saturday, at the Deutsches Volkstheatre, a new drama by an anonymous author was played called "Fallen Angels." After depicting small bourgeois life in Vienna with an able pen and a sometimes amusing, sometimes touching style, the play ends with an act in which a weak, good-natured, old father, finding he has been deceived by his daughters, goes mad, and on the stage pursues his wife until he catches her, then strangles her, and finally is attacked by a fit of appoplexy, which does not kill but lames him. All this while the realistic supper on the table is still steaming. The public most decidedly rejected this last act, although the realists applauded so that there was quite a scene in the theatre. The anonymous author, supposed to be a high Government official, yesterday declared through the papers that he thought the critics were right, and he would change his last act according to their advice.

A great number of well-known Spanish artists, a Madrid correspondent informs us, have signed a letter of sympathy, addressed to Senor Luna, the Spanish painter, who is now awaiting his trial in the Mazas Prison in Paris, on a charge of murdering his mother-in-law and dangerously wounding his wife by firing at them with a revolver. The artists say: "Knowing your noble feelings and character, we can but sympathise with you in the great grief that afflicts you, and as artists and friends we wish to offer you this expression of our sympathies and regard."

Gavroche and Tortillard bid fair to be ere long types only to be met with in the fictions of Victor Hugo and Eugene Sue. Mr. Spearman, in the October number of *Scribner*, gives an interesting account of the practical working of the law of 1889, which first gave full power to the authorities to deal with the street-Arab question in a systematic way. It is to the Municipality of Paris, which the enemies of municipal self-government are fond of ridiculing and disparaging that the credit is due of inaugurating a movement which has now received the formal aid of the law, with results which, in Mr. Spearman's words, have "raised the whole of France." The great "school for street-Arabs" is at Montevrain near Lagny, about fifteen miles to the eastward of Paris, and it is to this wonderful establishment for rescuing the juvenile waifs and strays of our great cities from a life of misery, with its temptations to crime, and converting them into good and useful citizens, that Mr. Spearman's paper is chiefly devoted.

In proof of Mr. Gladstone's undiminished sympathy with Italy, the *Roma* publishes the following letter, received by the Duke of Sandonato, in answer to one thanking Mr. Gladstone for some benevolent expressions, and reminding him of his relations with Naples:—"Beddgelert, North Wales, 15th Sept., 1892. Dear Duke,—I have the honour and pleasure of thanking you for your letter, and assuring you that I preserve the most pleasant remembrance of your name, together with Naples and Italy. City and nation will never cease to inspire me with the liveliest interest; and with best wishes and high esteem. I remain yours sincerely (signed), W. E. Gladstone."

A Correspondent at Christania writes:—A curious incident which has just occurred may interest you. The poet Bjornstjerene Bjornson, who is one of the Radical leaders, although considered too eccentric to be taken quite seriously, had seen a newspaper that Sir Francis Plunkett, the British Envoy to our Court, was reported to have, in a conversation with private individuals at Christania expressed some doubts as to the practicability of a double Foreign Office, &c. Mr. Bjornson then wrote to Mr. Gladstone telling him that it was publicly said, without being contradicted, that Sir F. Plunkett had meddled with this question of Norwegian policy. Mr. Gladstone was good enough to reply, explaining that "it is a mistake. Sir Francis Plunkett has in no way intervened in the question alluded to. No intervention whatever has taken place; there is no tract of foundation in it."

Medical men, a Paris correspondent says, are beginning to regard the Cagots of the Pyrenees as lepers. Doctor Zambaco, who has made leprosy his special study, classes with them those peasants of the Morvan whose top finger joints are liable to fall off from what is popularly known as whitlow. This form of the disease is the slowest in its evolution, and sometimes stops with the loss of the joint. Doctor Zambaco went to Britanny on his return from Constantinople and the Holy Land to compare Asiatic lepers with those whom he heard are to be found in Breton villages. He has no doubt whatever that they are lepers, and he even says that there is a leper in the Salpetiere Asylum. At first his statements about leprosy in France were received with incredulity, but his colleagues are now accepting his view of the nature of the Cagot's malady and the Morvan whitlow. Doctor Zambaco found the leprous microbe in the Cagot's whitlows and in the scurvy-like sores of Bretons. He holds that with proper care leprosy might be got rid of like most other diseases proceeding from bacilli.

Mr. Richard Davey in his article on the boyhood and youth of Columbus in the *National Review*, tells the story of how he obtained from the Pope the quaintly curious ancient map of the West Indies which attracted so much attention in the West Indian section of the Colonial Exhibition. At the request of our Commissioner, Sir Augustus Adderly, he went to Rome with the curious mission of bringing back to England some rare document connected with the early history of those colonies, which were discovered by Columbus four centuries ago. The task was a rather difficult one, for the Papal Court is notoriously chary of parting even temporarily with its literary treasures; but being furnished with a letter from Cardinal Manning to Cardinal Simeone, late President of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, Mr. Davey was fortunate enough to accomplish what he calls "a triumph of diplomacy in a small way." Eventually he was permitted, by the kindness of Pope Leo XIII., to convey to London the precious plan of the world known as "The Second Borgian Map." Other documents were examined connected with the early discoveries of the new world; but Cardinal Simeone shrewdly considered that a map full of quaint designs of curious ships and strange figures of men, and fabulously hideous birds and beasts, would prove more attractive to frequenters of the West Indian section than a collection of old parchments covered with the crabbed penmanship of the fifteen century, however valuable these latter might be to students.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE "QUESTION OF QUESTIONS."

The *Native Opinion* observes:—The question of questions at the present moment is how to give effect to the Act recently passed by Parliament for reforming the legislative council of this country. It is an open secret that the Government of India has asked the local administrations to submit schemes for the reform of their councils. It has, morover, transpired that the changes are to come into operation from the begining of the next year; so that this is the proper time for making suggestions. While the Bengal scheme has leaked out, and the Madras scheme is said to be on its way to the Supreme Government, that of our own Government is yet secret, the public not having got yet any indications besides the rumour that consultations are being held at Ganeshkhind. Suggestions from outside will of course be welcome to Lord Harris' Government. The Provincial Conference that is to assemble by the end of this month at Poona will of course take up the subject. Our leading Assoiciations ought also to come forward with their suggestions.

THE POONA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Says the *Gujerat Mitra*:—About a fortnight hence Poona will witness the assemblage of representatives from the different parts of the Bombay Presidency for interchange of thoughts on the most important provincial questions affecting the presidency concerned. The proposals for enlarging our legislative councils consistently with Lord Cross's Bill, the threatened gradual withdrawal of the Bombay Government from higher education, and the recent resolution of the Government of India with regard to the public service will be the principal question of deliberation amongst the delegates. They are important enough and need not be pressed too forcibly on their careful consideration. We may, however, add by the way that as there is little probabilty of the Government of India arriving at any final resolution on the Mhowra Bill of Sir Charles Pritchard, the Poona Conference might do well to submit a formal, respectful protest against the proposed measure. We are glad to hear that Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta has been asked and has consented to preside at the gathering. The selection ensures the success of the coming sessions.

GLASS MANUFACTURE IN THE PUNJAB.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—We see from a monograph published by Mr. C. J. Hallifax, C.S., and noticed this week by the *Bombay Gazette*, that glass manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent in the Punjab. The publication reminds us of a movement started in Bombay a few years back to open a glass factory here. Some enterprising Hindus had sent out a student to America to learn all about glass manufacture, and on his return he gave a discourse with practical illustrations on the subject before a select party. Great things were expected of the useful knowledge acquired by the student during his sojourn in the Far West, and it was cheerfully anticipated that the country would be less dependent than heretofore for its glassware on Europe. As we have since heard little about the project, it is to be presumed that the promoters have been confronted with some serious and unexpected difficulties in the way of the realization of their hopes. If there is any difficulty about procuring here all the raw materials required for the manufacture of glass, there does not appear to be any such difficulty in the Punjab at all events. The materials are there, but the manufacture of the article is crude and unfinished and the industry is nowhere conducted on a scale, large enough to leave a better margin of profit than is possible under existing conditions. Moreover, we do not know if the Punjab manufacturers have the advantage of a complete knowledge of the Western science relating to the production of glass. If, as may be presumed, the student from America has acquired all this knowledge, it is a question for the promoters of industrial enterprise in this country to consider whether a combination of sufficient capital with this knowledge may not succeed in establishing a large and profitable manufactory for the production of glassware in the Punjab, or wherever else the materials required for it may be had in sufficient quantities.

THE NEXT INDIAN CONGRESS.

The *Gujerati* understands that the various Standing Congress Committees in the country are unanimously of opinion that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji should be requested to preside at the Allahabad Congress. Of course there are difficulties in his way. It may be that his constituency would like to have him there to watch their interests. It may also be that Mr. Dadabhai may not like to displease the people of Central Finsbury or in any way to lessen the enthusiasm that has been roused in his behalf by seeming to take greater interest in India. There are also other obvious considerations which seem to us to militate to some extent against the probability of his accepting the presidentship of the next Congress. His age, the heavy expenses of a trip to India and the incessant toil and worry it would entail are also no insignificant considerations in influencing his decision. At the same time having regard to the unanimous wish expressed by the Indian Congress Committees, the electors of Central Finsbury might think it a proper and graceful thing to permit their parliamentary representative to comply with the request of his countrymen. We fervently hope they will do so. If Mr. Dadabhai does at all visit this country in December next, he will be coming at a juncture when his advice and counsel will be of no small use. In view of the impending changes in the constitution of the legislative councils, the Congress ought to make its voice heard, and with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as president, the Eighth Congress is sure to attract a large number of leading and representative men in the country. In case he is unable to leave his constituency, we think Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter's name will be received with very great enthusiasm throughout the Indian Empire. He is, perhaps, the ablest and most experienced gentleman in the Bengal Presidency, and we would like to see the presidentship bestowed upon him rather than upon any other congressman in India.

The *Indu Prakash* states: There is cheering news from Allahabad about the preparations for the next Congress—the Eighth Indian National Congress. The Reception Committee has secured Lowther Castle again. Happily, there have been no difficulties this year like those which the late Pandit Ajudhyanath described in his address of welcome in 1888. The Committee seems to be in excellent spirits as regards funds, and the course of preparations. It is proposed to make a large pavilion for the meeting hall, but in case the time does not permit the building of a pavilion a pandal will be erected as on the last occasion. Delegates will be accommodated in tents and houses within the compound of Lowther Castle, or in the neighbourhood. There will be provision for about a thousand delegates. The Committee has the experience of 1888, and we may well be sure that the arrangements will be carried out with precision and perfection. There are four secretaries appointed, Mr. Motilal Nehru, Mr. Baldev Ram Dave, Mr. Charu Chandra Mittra and Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya.

A HINDU GYMKHANA.

It is satisfactory, says the *Rast Goftar*, to note that the other native communities of Bombay are not very slow to follow the lead of the Parsis in good things. It was lately announced that the Islam Cricket Club has succeeded in securing a plot of ground at the Back Bay for a Mussulman gymkhana, and the Hindus being fired by the example of the Islamites are said to be bestirring themselves for a similar purpose. Two wealthy Bhattias are already reported to have promised a handsome donation, and being thus assured of the means required for a suitable building, it is in contemplation to move Government to give the Hindus also a site for having a gymkhana of their own. The Parsis and the Mahomedans having been oblighed with a free gift of sites for their gymkhanas, we are sure that the Hindus will be treated with similar indulgence. As it was the delight of Lord Reay to direct the stream of private charity and Government aid towards providing the city with hospitals and dispensaries, so we think it will be the pleasure of a genuine sportsman like Lord Harris to assist the native communities in their efforts for physical development, and in the pursuit of manly exercises which are so conducive to the growth of manly virtues which are conspicuously absent in certain oriental races.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*:—The recent resolution of the local Government on Forest administration is a remarkable instance of its crocodile sympathy with a people, whom its repressive pieces of legislation have ruinously ground down to a condition, next only to serfdom. Who ever expected that a Government, whose servants remorselessly carry out the Abkari and Salt Acts and tyrannise persons who can barely eke out subsistence with one full meal a day, and hardly boast of a little *lungotee* to cover their primitive nakedness, would feel the slightest compassion for them! Who had ever heard before of mercy, let alone generosity, being shown to the improverished ryot by an omniscient and omnipotent hierarchy of aliens, who fatten on extravagant salaries wrung from the sweat of the brow of the self-same ill-starred, ill-conditioned and ill-used individual?

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PEARY'S GREENLAND EXPEDITION.

Further details are now to hand of the journey of Lieutenant Peary, of the United States Navy, who has just returned after an exploration in the interior of North Greenland. Mr. Peary began his Arctic work in 1886 by a journey into the interior of Greenland, during which he penetrated to a distance of 100 miles from the coast. His experience on this excursion led him to the conclusion that it was practical to reach the northern extremity of Greenland by a sledge journey over the inland ice. He set himself the task of determining whether, by following its northern projection, explorers could reach a higher latitude than that attained by any previous expeditions by sea, and over floating icefields, and whether it presented a vantage ground from which, by careful advances, a final rush for the Pole—the object of so many struggles—might be hopefully attempted.

Lieutenant Peary was able to impress his views regarding the importance of such an expedition so strongly on the minds of the members of the Philadelphia Academy of Science that they agreed to lend their support to the enterprise. The result was the organisation of an expedition, of which Mr Peary was leader. A stout steamer named the Kite, one of the Newfoundland sealing fleet, commanded by Captain Pike, an experienced ice navigator, was chartered and conveyed the party to their destination in July 1891. The point selected by Mr. Peary as the base of his operations on the Greenland coast was M'Cormick Bay, a little north of Whale Sound. This place is in 77·43 north lat., and about 100 miles south of the great Humboldt glacier, discovered by Kane. Here the Kite left them, the party consisting of Lieutenant Peary, commander; E. Gibson, G. M. Verhoef, Dr F. E. Cook, E. Astrup, M. Hensen, and a coloured man as servant.

Mrs. Peary, a young and accomplished lady, only recently wedded, determined to share the dangers of the undertaking along with her husband; and accordingly she formed one of the party who landed at M'Cormick Bay. She took an active part in the excursions made around M'Cormick Bay during the winter, travelling 250 miles on a dog sledge on one occasion; aided in all the preparations for her husband's long journey north in summer; and though she did not accompany him then, she contributed, from first to last, important aid towards the success of the expedition. She enjoyed unbroken health throughout, and on her arrival in St. John's showed no traces of having passed through an Arctic winter.

During September trips by boat were made to different places, and hunting was carried on with such success that when the long Arctic night set in the party had thirty-one reindeer, several seals and walruses, and hundreds of birds in their larder.

On the 18th of April daylight being constant, Mr. Peary, accompanied by his wife, started on a tour of the islands and shores of Whale Sound and Inglefield Gulf. They travelled on a sledge drawn by thirteen Eskimo dogs, having with them a native driver. They slept on the snow without any shelter, after pulling themselves into deer skin bags fastened tightly round the neck. They travelled in all 250 miles in seven days. On this trip Mr Peary discovered and named twelve large glaciers along the shores of the gulf; also Mounts Daly, Putnam, and Adams, and the sculptured cliffs of Karnack.

The time was now approaching for the long journey northwards. The inland ice equipment and supplies were transported to the head of M'Cormick Bay, and thence up the steep slope of the outer portion of the inland ice, till at length the true icecap, with its rolling surface, was reached at an elevation of 4,000 feet. All was ready for the start on the perilous journey by May 15. A supporting party was taken as far as the Humboldt Glacier, where they turned back, and Mr Peary and Mr Astrup alone went on, fourteen dogs drawing a sledge with their provisions.

On May 31st the daring explorers found themselves looking down into Peterman's Fjord from the edge of the great glacier feeder basin. On April 8th they saw the land at the head of St George Fjord. For the next two weeks they were baffled and harassed by storms, fog, crevasses, and steep ice-slopes while trying to weather the feeder basins of St George's and Sherard Osborne glaciers.

On the 26th of June they found themselves under the 82nd parallel. The land, which hitherto they had been keeping in view to the north-west, now confronted them to the north and north-east, then to the east, deflecting them to the south east. For four days they kept marching on towards the south-east, and then seeing an opening in the mountains, they made direct for the land, which they reached on July 1. After three days' travel overland they reached the head of a great bay, opening east and north-east, in latitude 81·37, longitude 34. This Mr. Peary named Independence Bay, in honour of the day, and the great glacier flowing north into it he named Academy, after the Philadelphia Academy of Science. The land was red-brown and almost from snow, covered free with glacial debris and sharp stones of all sizes. Musk oxen were abundant here, and five of them were shot. Birds, insects, foxes, hares, ptarmigan were observed, and flowers were seen in abundance. The great bay was still covered with unbroken ice, in which the ice-bergs were fast imprisoned.

There was no possibility of advancing further north. Here was the northern boundary of the great land mass of Greenland now determined for the first time. The great problem was at length solved. Whether any other land still further north exists no one can tell. But Mr. Peary has now proved that his theory is correct, viz., that the northern extremity of Greenland can be reached over the inland icecap, and that no very formidable difficulties have to be encountered. Whether it is possible to make this shore a base for further approaches to the North Pole time alone can show, but it is clear that this route presents far fewer obstacles than that taken by the Greeley expedition.

On the 9th of July the party started on their return journey, taking a more inland route. In seven days they were struggling through the soft snow, and wrapped in the snow clouds of the great interior plateau, over 8,000 feet above the sea level. In this cloudland they remained fourteen days, and then began the descent east of the Humboldt Glacier. With the light load they now carried they flew over the smooth icecap at the rate of thirty miles a day for seven days, and at length their eyes were gladdened by a sight of the deep green icebergs that dotted the waters of M'Cormick Bay.

They had been out ninety days, and travelled in all 1,300 miles—one of the most extensive and remarkable sledge journeys ever accomplished, and under the most novel circumstances. Of the thirteen dogs, eight had died. The sledge on which they had made this wonderful journey was 10 feet long and 16 inches wide. It weighed 13 lb., and sustained, without breaking, a weight of 450 lb. The principal food used was pemican, pea soup, beans, tea and biscuit. No tent was carried to shelter the explorers from the wind, and even sleeping bags were after a time discarded, their fur clothing being found a sufficient protection. For the greater part of the time the weather was pleasant' sharp winds and fogs being the chief troubles.

The Kite, with the relief party on board, reached M'Cormick Harbour on the 23rd of July. Their joy at meeting the members of the Peary party who had remained there may be imagined at finding them all in excellent health. Mr. Peary, however, had not then returned, and, of course, much anxiety was felt regarding his and his companions' safety. After ten days had been spent in exploring and collecting specimens, a party was organised to go into the interior to meet or, if necessary, to search for Mr. Peary, as the time fixed for his return had nearly expired. The search party had gone but ten miles, and were engaged in fixing poles in the ice for his guidance, when, on the 5th of August, three small, dark objects were seen moving in the distance. Soon it was made certain that these were Peary, Astrup, and their team of dogs. Peary came on ahead, fur-clad, walking with a free stride, strong and healthy after his ninety days' journey. Astrup followed, not less vigorous, driving the yelping team of Eskimo dogs. In a few hours all were on board the Kite, and home news was eagerly discussed.

The sequel is announced to a strange experiment lately tried at Perpignan, in the south of France. Two or three years ago that little town elected a Socialist Town Council, who were pledged to create public workshops and to make all sorts of other innovations for the amelioration of the condition of the poor. Unfortunately the Council behaved with more zeal than prudence, and they got the finances of the municipality into a very bad state. They have given place to a new Council of more moderate views, leaving to their Individualistic successors the task of paying the piper for the tunes they had called for. The result is that the new Council have had to raise a loan of 550,000 francs to meet the deficit that had been created.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C D Panioty, Bar-at-Law, has been granted leave of absence until further orders from his office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Col A H Hilson, M D, Insptr-Genl of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, is granted 3 months' privilege leave.

Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col E A Birch, M D, Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, and ex-officio 1st Physician, Medical College Hospital, is appointed temporarily, in addition to his own duties, to officiate as Insptr-Genl of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Capt C M Moore, M D, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the 2nd Regt, Central India Horse.

The following substantive promotions are made in the graded list of the Pol Dept consequent on augmentation:—Capt W H M Stewart, ISC, Pol Asst of the 3rd class, to be a Pol Asst of the 1st class; and Capt F E Younghusband, CIE, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Pol Asst of the 3rd class (seconded), to be a Pol Asst of the 2nd class (seconded).

Capt F E Younghusband, CIE, 1st King's Dragoon Guards, Pol Asst of the 2nd class (seconded) and Asst to the British Agent at Gilgit, is posted, on reversion from foreign service, for duty under the orders of the British Agent at Gilgit, from date of assuming charge.

Lieut the Hon A F Napier, ISC, Perl Asst to the President of the Council of Regency in the Rampur State, is appointed, on reversion from foreign service, to officiate as a Pol Asst of the 3rd class, and is posted for duty under the orders of the British Agent at Gilgit, from date of assuming charge.

Maj-Genl Sir J Browne, KCSI, CB, RE, Resident of the 1st class and Gov-Genl's Agent in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for 3 months.

Mr H S Barnes, ICS, Resident of the 2n [illegible] Rev Commr in Baluchistan, is appointed to officia [illegible] ddition to his own duties, as a Resident of the 1st class a [illegible] Agent to the Govr-Genl in Baluchistan.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Maj Gerald Martin (B S C), Assay Master, Bombay, is granted privilege.

Surg-Maj H P Yeld (Bengal Establishment), Depy Assay Master, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Bombay, vice Maj Martin.

Surg-Maj F F MacCartie, M B (Bombay Establishment), whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Department, is appointed to officiate as Depy Assay Master, Bombay, vice Surg-Maj Yeld.

Mr G Barton Groves, 1st Asst Dir-Genl of the Post Office of India, is granted privilege leave for 1 month.

Mr E C O'Brien, 2nd Asst Dir-Genl of the Post Office of India, is appointed to officiate as 1st Asst Dir-Genl of the Post Office of India.

Mr J Cornwall, Depy Post Master-General, Burma, is granted privilege leave for 3½ months, from 3rd Nov 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

APPOINTMENTS—STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers, having completed 18 months' probationary service are admitted to the I S C, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut E M J Molyneux 3rd Dragoon Guards, Offg Squadron Officer, 12th Ben Cav.

Second-Lieut John Rutter Carden, the Royal Scots, Offg Wing Officer, 15th Bo Infy.

Second-Lieut Carden will rank as Lieut in the I S C, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the I S C, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Lieut Charles Hesketh Grant Moore, West Yorkshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 6th Mad Infy.

Second Lieut Thomas George Pasley Lawrenson, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Offg Wing Officer, 6th Mad Infy.

Frederick Weilman Hawks, Royal North Lancashire Regt, Wing Officer, 19th Mad Inty.

Second-Lieut Lawrenson and Hawks will rank as Lieut in the I S C from the above dates, subject to H M's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the I S C; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Lieut F G Cardew, I S C, Squadron Officer, 10th Beng Lancers, for 1 year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the I S C, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

Lieut-Col G M Abbott, I S C, Commandant, 19th Beng Lancers, for 1 year.

Maj F D Welchman, I S C, Wing Commander and second-in-Command, 4th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, for 1 year.

Capt M Cowper, I S C, Squadron Officer, 10th Beng Lancers, Asst Insptg Officer, Kashmir and Punjab Imperial Service Cavalry, for 9 months.

Lieut P G Shewell, I S C, Mily Acctt, 3rd class, for 1 year.

Lieut W L Malcolm, I S C, Wing Officer, 31st Beng Infy, for 1 year.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Maj H N Webb, I S C, 5th Ben Cav, Supdt of Reserve Depot, Saharanpur, (p a) for 364 days.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Lieut W Scott, Depy Asst Commy, Ord Dept Head Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, for 1 year.

The undermentioned officer and warrant officers have been granted extentions of furlough by the Secy of State for India:—Capt F G Atkinson, I S C, Sqn Commr, 13th Beng Lancers (m c) 2 months; Lieut L A Forbes, I S C, 39th Beng Infy (m c) till 2nd Apl 1893; Lieut H L Flemming, I S C, 36th Beng Infy (m c) for 6 months; Lieut R V Davidson, I S C, Wing Officer and Qrmr, 13th Beng Infy (m c) for 6 months; Surgn-Lieut-Col W A C Roe, Civil Surg, Mooltan, (p a) for 7 days without pay; and Sub-Condr E Richardson, Ord Dept (p a) for 4 months.

MEDALS—HUNZA-NAGAR.

The Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council has much pleasure in announcing to the Army that H M the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Indian medal of 1854, with a clasp inscribed "Hunza 1891," to all the troops and followers, including the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops, who were employed in the late Hunza-Nagar expedition, and who entered the Hunza-Nagar territory between the 1st and the 22nd Dec 1891, both dates inclusive.

H E the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for the submission of medal rolls in accordance with the instructions given in War Office Army Oder No. 168 of 1892.

It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Govt of India, HM's Govt has been pleased to confer a good serivice pension on the undermentioned officer:—In place of Col W P Dicken, C B, D S O, I S C, who succeeded to the Colonel's allowance on the 9th Dec,—Surg-Maj-Genl W F de Fabeck, M D, I M S, Surg-Genl with the Govt of Madras.

VOLUNTEER CORPS—PROMOTIONS.

1st Battn Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Capt A T Avetoom is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Mussoorie Vol Rifle Corps—Mr Frank Fitzherbert to be Second-Lieut, vice Tweedy, promoted.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr E G J McCudden, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, are, on his return from leave, placed at the disposal of the Dir-Genl of Railways for employment on the Curtak-Midnapur-Howrah Railway Survey.

Mr F Wolley-Dod, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, is temporarily attached to the Office of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways.

Mr W B Gray, Examr of Accounts, Oudh and Rohikhand Railway, is appointed Govt Examr of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

The services of the undermentioned State Railway officers are lent to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, Limited:—Maj J Burn-Murdoch, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade; Mr M J Chabrel, Ex Engr, 3nd grade, sub pro tem; Rai Sahib Kali Sunker Chatterjee, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem; Mr E J Alexander, Ex Engr, and Mr J Willcocks, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem; and Mr J G M O'Hara, Asst Engr, 2nd grade. The services of the undermentioned State Railway officers are, on their return from leave, lent to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, Limited:—Mr R S J Routh, Ex Engr, 3rd grade; Mr R S Strachey, Asst Engr, 1st grade; Mr G E Moore, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Depy Constg Engr to Govt of India for Railways, Calcutta.

Mr W J Greer, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service of Govt from the 4th Oct 1892.

Mr H A D Wathen, Examr of Accounts, is appointed to officiate in Class III of Examiners.

Mr H W Warden, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Constg Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Assam, with the rank of Suptg Engr, 3rd Class, temporary.

Mr F Latham Brown, Examr of P W Accounts, on special duty is, until further orders, placed in charge of the office of Depy Examr of Accounts, State Railway Stores, and of the portion of the Office of the Acctt-Genl, PW Dept, left in Simla, in addition to his special duty.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, October 10.

At the examinations held on the 30th July, and following days, the undermentioned qualified as noted opposite their names:—Capts G B Preston (3) and G O'Connor, 2nd Dragoon Guards; A C King (1), (2), (4), (5) 5th Lancers; E C Knox, 18th Hussars; W H O'Neill, M F Fegen (4), E Guinness, R C O Stuart (1), and D'A B Preston, Royal Artillery; E A F Carter, 2nd Battn Rl Lancaster Regt; A Nugent, 1st Battn Rl Fusiliers; C F Harrison, E Y Regt, Adjt, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Rifle Corps; K P Apthorp (1), 2nd Batton Rl Irish Regt; L Gordon, 2nd Bn King's Own Scottish Borderers; E H F Finch, (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) 1st Bn East Lancashire Regt; W E Rowe, 1st Bn Rl West Kent Regt; P S Dyson, North Staffordshire Regt, Adjt, Sind Rifle Corps; E A C Garland, 2nd Bn Highland L I; and A E Jenkins (1), 1st Bttn Rifle Brigade; Lieuts G Langworthy, 7th Dragoon Gds; R St C Battine, 16th Lancers; E M Lachlan, R A; J C Rimington, S H Powell, W Ewbank, G M Hutton and G T Scott, Rl Engineers; A W C Booth (1), 2nd Battn Northumberland Fusiliers; A E Hubbard (1), (3), (5), 2nd Bn Lincolnshire Regt; and E H R C R Platt (3), 2nd Bn Sommersetshire L I.—Examination (c) and (1), Section IX, Para 31 (II Queen's Regulations, 1889, Part II. Qualified for the rank of Captain.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr H W Gibson, Depy Commr, on return from furlough, to the Bahraich district.

Mr P Wyndham, Offg Depy Commr, Bahraich, on being relieved by Mr Gibson, to the Sultanpur district as Asst Commr.

Mr H G Pearse, Dist and Sess Judge, on return from furlough, to the Agra Judgeship.

Mr H P Mulock, Dist and Sess Judge, on return from special leave, to the Morababad Judgeship.

Mr H F Bartlett, Magte and Collr, Jaunpur, on return from privilege leave, to the Hamirpur district.

Mr H F House, Offg Magte and Collr, on being relieved by Mr Bartlett, to revert to his substantive appointment as Jt-Magte, and to be posted to the Hamirpur district.

Mr J L Denniston, Depy Commr, on return from furlough, to the Ballia district as Magte and Collr.

Mr H D Griffin, Offg Magte and Collr, Ballia, on being relieved by Mr Denniston, to revert to his substantive appointment as Jt-Magte, and to be posted to the [illegible] district.

Mr L M Thornton, Offg Magte and Collr, Bijnor, on being relieved by Mr Fraser, to revert to his substantive appointment as Jt-Magte, and to be posted to the [illegible] district.

Mr W Holms, Magte and Collr, on return from [illegible] leave, to the Sharanpur district.

Mr J McC Wright, Offg Magte and Collr, Saharanpur, on being relieved by Mr Holms, to revert to his substantive appointment as Jt-Magte, and to be posted to the Sa[illegible]pur district.

Mr J B Thomson, Magte and Collr, on return from furlough, to the Allahabad district.

Mr C D Steel, Depy Commr, on return from furlough, to the Jalaun district as Magte and Collr.

Mr E Rogers, Offg Magte and Collr, Jalaun, on being relieved by Mr Steel, to revert to his substantive appointment as Jt-Magte, and to be posted to the Allahabad district.

Capt G B Crawley, Cantt Magte, on return from furlough, to Allahabad.

Maj W S Hewett, Cantt Magte, on return from furlough, to Cawnpore.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

CAPTAIN TANERA, of the German Staff, a well known writer on military subjects, has written a long letter to the Paris "Figaro" in refutation of the charges made by M. Zola in "La Debacle" against the French army. The German critic points out that, far from being faithful even to the history of the war, M. Zola has, in his "Debacle," misrepresented many events to the detriment of his countrymen. As an example, Zola quite incorrectly described the battle of Beaumont. The 7th Army Corps of France, contrary to M. Zola's assertion, by its vigorous attack inspired the Germans with serious uneasiness, and prevented the complete destruction of the 5th French Army Corps. In conclusion, Captain Tanera says:—"You can from this long letter judge how the 'Debacle' has interested me; but I consider that work is very harmful. It is written in such a way as to make civilians believe they are reading truth. Instead of that, M. Zola belies the unfortunate MacMahon, describes things which never happened, misrepresents facts, and throws filth at an army that was unfortunate, but that fought with courage, and that did not lose its honour in defeat. I will not seek to know whether in writing such a book M. Zola has done harm to France, or whether he has done her a service. In any case he is wanting in one quality—that is the respect of misfortune. I hope you will not feel offended with me for having thus plainly given my opinion. It is that of a man who knew the army of MacMahon better than M. Zola, for the fought against it, whereas M. Zola has only seen it from his desk through spectacles dimmed by 'parti pris.'"

The Ruelle works have recently delivered a gun weighing over 77 tons to the arsenal at Lorient, the trials of which will take place at Gavres. It is estimated that the shot, weighing over 880 lbs., will at a distance of 3,000 metres traverse an armour-plate 21½ inches in thickness. The charge will require 440 lbs. of powder. If the result of the trials proves a success the war-vessel Brennus will be armed with three guns of this type, and it is also intended to replace the present heavy 42 centimetre guns, which are not satisfactory, by guns of the new class.

Though we cannot say that we agree with Admiral Symonds, who in a characteristic letter insists that the British navy is not only inferior to the combined French and Russian fleets, but in many essential points is greatly inferior to the French alone—his warning is opportune, and it will serve one good purpose by reminding the new Board of Admiralty that if they insist upon an economic policy, or, in other words, starve the navy, in a few years British superiority will vanish altogether. As to the gallant Admiral's statements, that while we possess thirty-six armour-clads, the French have forty, and our obsolete ships are armed for the most part with muzzle-loaders, whereas the French ships have breech loaders, and also that whereas the English have three armour-clads building, the French have fourteen, and the Russians eight, they are probably correct; but in reply it may be pointed out that while in Portsmouth Dockyard the greatest armourclad in the world was built in thirty-two months, the French have never built a vessel two-thirds the size of the Royal Sovereign in less than seven years, and that the time required for building a Russian ironclad is incredible, so that even if our fleet be inferior, which is doubtful, our resources are much greater.

For what the Americans would call a "one-horse" military funeral commend us, writes a Service paper, with all due respect to the dead, to the ceremony performed a few days ago at the interment of a private in the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment. The members of the corps attended at the grave in large numbers to show their respect for a deceased comrade; and, by way of more fully emphasising the solemnity of the occasion, the burial service was performed by the "captain" of the local branch of the Salvation Army to which the deceased warrior had belonged. And, what may have had something to say to the large numbers present on the occasion, a young woman, if you please, "an officer of the Army," delivered an address at the graveside, at the termination of which the usual three volleys fired over the grave brought an interesting if somewhat novel ceremony to a close. Curiously enough the Queen's Regulations give no information as to how a Volunteer Salvation Army military funeral should be carried out, so it may be safely assumed that this one was conducted according to Booth.

The death of "Billy," the regimental goat of 2nd Bn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is the only misfortune which has attended the triumphal march of the battalion through the Principality of Wales. And the Royal Welsh think a good deal of "Billy," not only because from a very early period a goat has always accompanied the regiment, but because of his royal connection as he is always presented by the Queen. In fact he is considered as much a distinction as the "flash," and the apron and gauntlets of the Pioneers.

No one knows when the regiment first took to a goat, but Major R. Donkin of the 2nd Queen's says, in his "Military Collections" in 1777, that the Royal Regiment of Welsh Fusiliers has a privilegeous honor of passing in review preceded by a goat with gilded horns, and adorned with ringlets of flowers;" and annually on St. David's Day, after the toast of "The Prince of Wales" at dinner, "A handsome drum-boy, elegantly dressed, mounted on the goat richly caparisoned for the occasion, is led three times round the table in procession by the drum-major." At Boston, in 1775, during this interesting ceremony, Billy gave an unusual bound from the floor, dropped his "handsome drum-boy" in the middle of the glasses on the table, and, bouncing over the heads of the officers, ran back to barracks.

Some of the goats have more or less distinguished themselves, and more than one has died on active service. The hero of the escapade at Boston was present at the battle of Bunker's Hill; one of the first goats presented by the Queen died at Sebastopol in November 1854 from the severity of the weather; and his successor, presented in 1857, died at the Kaiser Bagh, while the 2nd Battalion goat died during the Ashantee War; but we believe that it is the first time that a "Royal Billy" has met the inglorious termination of tumbling from a waggon and being run over.

Who sold the "Foudroyant? The question, thanks to the bubbling of national sentiment, is almost as stirring as the question, "Who killed Cock Robin?" The absurdity of the sentiment developed by the British public at this late hour has already been the subject of comment in these columns, but it may be pointed out as the matter is still to the fore, that sales of this kind are dictated by expediency rather than by the commercial notion of gain. The department responsible for the ships lying in Rotten Row, look at the sale exclusively from a practical standpoint. Sentiment is not admitted into the transaction. The department indeed does not trouble itself about the history of the ship which is to be sold. The main question is to get rid of so much obstructive matter. If there be one place in the Empire where the proud traditions of the British Navy count for nothing, probably that place is the Admiralty. The "Foudroyant" gains nothing in the eyes of the Admiralty officials by having been one of Nelson's flagships, and this fact is worth mentioning as constituting the key to the conditions under which the wooden walls of England have been sold from time to time. If it had been argued in the department that the "Foudroyant" should be retained as a relic, some practical-minded official would probably have asked, "And why did you sell the ship in which Nelson served as a midshipman?" The Germans who bought the "Foudroyant" for £1,000 imagine that they have secured a prize. They have ceased breaking up the old two-decker, and now hope to sell her to the nation for £5,000. Again hope tells a too-flattering tale.

How little we know of our own history, exclaims a contemporary! It is recorded in our book that when Wellington drove Soult across the Pyrenese, and marched to Toulouse he detached Marshal Beresford at the head of a corps which entered Bordeaux, and that there he installed the Duke of Angouleme, who was received with enthusiasm by the civic authorities, but we know nothing whatever of any attack on Rochefort by Marshal Beresford, or any defence of it by Admiral Jacob against him. However, we read in the French papers that a monument has just been decreed to the gallant Admiral "who defended Rochefort against an English Army, commanded by Lord Beresford." The statue, which will be of heroic size, represents the Admiral in a haughty attitude indignantly tearing up his lordship's summons. But suppose the incident did not occur, and that Marshal Beresford never attacked Rochefort at all? No matter? Admiral Jacob deserved a statue no doubt, though it does not appear that he saved Rochefort, as according to our history story it shared the fate of Bordeaux in 1814.

Mr. Maxim's aerial ship is not yet ready for launching, and it will be some time yet before we may expect to see the realisation of the dream of the Poet Laureate, "the airy navies battling in the blue." The inventor is making progress, however, and his experiments have so far taught him that, first, a good aeroplane can be made of very thin steel tubes, steel wire, and balloon material, with a screw propeller of American white pine and linen cloth; secondly, an aeroplane can lift fourteen times the push it receives from the screw; thirdly, a motor can be made that will develop the power of one horse with the weight of a common barnyard fowl; and fourthly, Edison has succeeded in lifting four pounds with one horse-power. After all this does not seem to take us far into the range of practicable air ships carrying dynamite shells, nor does it appear quite plain how, given the aerial ships, the dynamite shells are to bring about the great results predicted.

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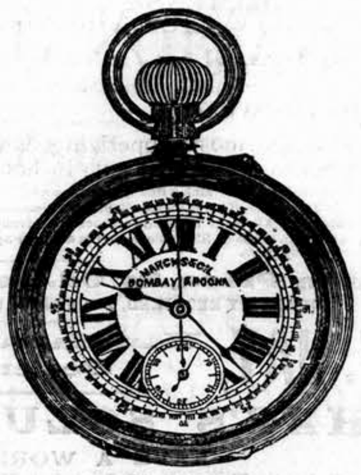

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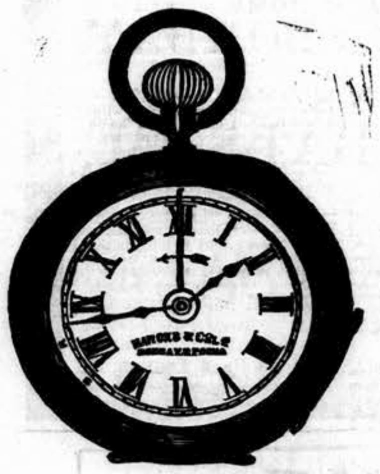

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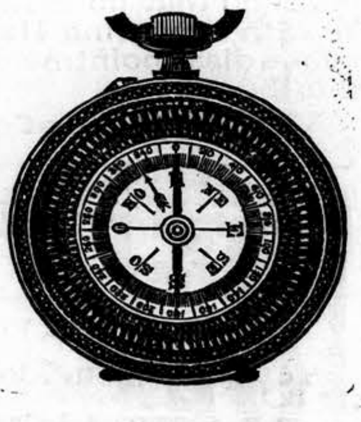

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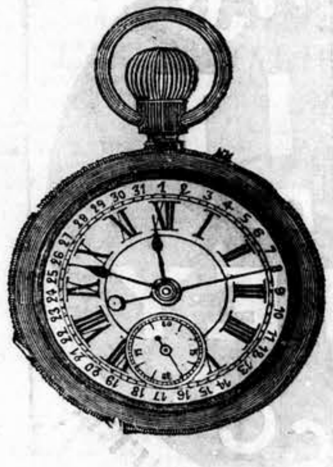

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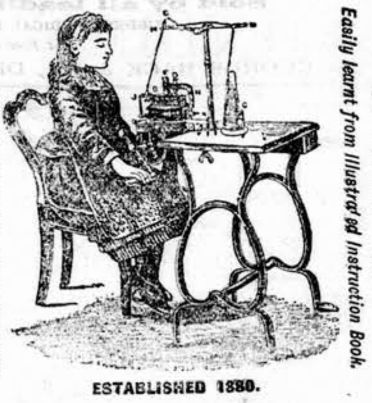

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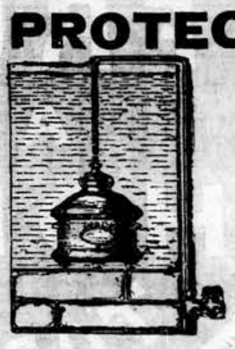

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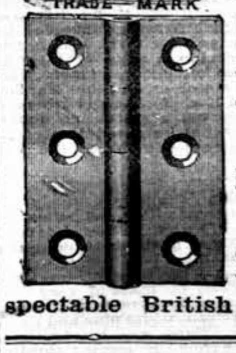

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